

THE LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

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NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign,)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

THE POOR LAWS.

THE REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS,

ON

THE POOR LAWS;

*With Minutes of Evidence taken before the
Committee.*

(Continued)

WHATEVER be the character imprinted by Nature on the disposition of an animal, *that* it retains in spite of the utmost efforts to reclaim it; and if *per force* it be repressed for a while, under circumstances slightly favourable, that it resumes. The dog is faithful and obedient; but the farmer well knows, that he sustains many losses among his sheep, from the irreclaimable disposition of dogs to worry the flock. The cat has passed a thousand generations in a state of domesticity, yet still continues savage, suspicious, and cruel. No repetition of cleansing can infuse the notion of neatness into the progeny of a swine, whatever pains may be taken with parent or offspring. On the first occasion, these creatures return to a state of wildness; and speedily lose all sense of restraint, with every habit of obedience. If we examine the state of various nations of the earth, we might be tempted to conclude, that a

roving disposition was, in like manner, the natural characteristic of the human species. They live, it is true, in society; they form hordes; they associate for mutual defence;—yet are, nevertheless, unsettled; and find their delight as well as their advantage, in changing the scene of their residence, and appearing and disappearing according to caprice, or to custom, or to circumstances.

Most parts of Asia bear witness to this; and the tribes of Arabs, known under the name of Bedoweens, are undeniable and notorious instances.—Nor let it be thought, that their opportunities for establishing themselves in fixed situations are rare, or uninviting: their brethren have taken up their abode in cities; but these *free*, these *noble*, these *unpolluted* tribes,—for on such distinctions they pride themselves—cannot behold their counterfeit kin without contempt and aversion. They bestow on such unworthy Arabs appellations the most scornful, and mingle their pity with inveterate contumely.

The Tartars, the Cossacks, with many different nations, have been nomades, or wanderers, from the earliest ages. They follow the custom of their ancestors the Scythians; and as their forefathers did, so do they.

The Caravans, which travel on mercantile speculations throughout Asia, partake of this character; they afford

opportunity for men of a roving turn of mind to gratify their inclination, much as a sea-faring life does among ourselves.

Even in the most civilized countries, at this day, portions of their population delight in a change of residence, according to the seasons: and herdsmen tell us, that instinct points out this as an enjoyment to the cattle and the sheep under their care. In Spain, the travels of the *Maesta* are well known; and some attribute the superiority of Spanish wool to this change of climate twice in the course of the year. In our own mountainous counties, the sheep which feed in the vales in winter, seek with much eagerness the higher regions, as summer approaches; and their shepherds understand sufficiently well the symptoms of impatience manifested by the elders of the flock to begin the journey, from which they anticipate gratification. Is not this the feeling of the shepherds also? is it not natural to a pastoral people? This, at least, is certain, that the Antient Britons, who, to our present purpose, may be taken as the Aborigines of our island, willingly accompanied their flocks to their summer feeding stations and their winter feeding stations: they did not without reluctance, pass all the year in the same spot; the cabin witnessed their December enjoyments in the vale; but the *Bel-tein* [fire of Baal] was kindled on the mountains. [at midsummer.] —

Nor was this change partial, or reserved: they took with them their whole families—their whole property; and they established themselves on their new abodes with little reserve of attachment to those they had quitted. Undoubtedly, this was favourable to health, to vigour of body, to the perfection of powerful musculage, to the full and complete development of the animal system. It was favourable, too, to fortitude of mind; and the rising youth gradually learned insensibility to inconveniences, and took a pride and a pleasure in treating incidental misfortunes with disdain.

How long this continued subsequently to events which are preserved by the page of history, we cannot say; but, we find

it remarked, of the *native Irish*, by Arthur Dobbs, who lived in the early part of the last century, that great numbers of them, which had houses, and small farms, in the mountainous parts of the kingdom, by which they might very well maintain themselves,—when they had sown their corn, planted their potatoes, cut their turf, and hired their cows, or sent them to the mountains, did then shut up their doors, and go a-begging, during the whole summer, till harvest.

Can we wonder, now, that a statistical writer should complain of the number of strolling beggars, in Ireland, in his day, which he calculates at about 35,000?—and these it will be remembered, were over and above such as were left in various places, in a state of dependence on the bounty of their neighbours; or in charge of those wretched cabins, where, no doubt, some remained,—cabins without chimney, window, or door that would shut.

It may be thought, that the state of Britain, had in earlier ages, but too much resemblance to this description; nor should we overlook the consideration of the natural consequences attending a religion of wakes, processions, shews, and holidays. The Catholic religion enjoined the observance of nearly fifty holidays more than the Protestant, in the course of the year; if we add the occasional hindrances to industry, the marriages, the funerals, &c. the total presents a prodigious mass of inducement to idleness and rambling, to reliance for good cheer and entertainment on the hospitality of others,—which is but another description of beggary in disguise.

It is more than possible that the sagacious Alfred found this unsettled disposition too prevalent among his subjects: He therefore, devised most effectual means for keeping at home those who else had been rambles,—by dividing the kingdom into shires,—the shires into hundreds—and the hundreds into families, of which every ten became responsible for each other's inmates. This, no doubt, was an encroachment on personal liberty; but, the consequent peace of the kingdom,

as concerning the behaviour of his subjects, sufficiently proved the policy and efficacy of the appointment. The law of kin, of consanguinity to nine generations, was the law of settlement among the ancient Britons; the law of settlement under the Saxon dominion, was that here alluded to.

The division of the kingdom into parishes gave a new face to settlements. The influence of consanguinity had nothing in common with the boundaries of a parish: and a parish had nothing in common with the connections of families, or houses, by decimials. A parish is an ecclesiastical division; consanguinity is not allowed to influence its officers; and vicinage can hardly be applied to an extent, in some parishes, of ten or twenty miles in a direct line. Under the ancient British laws, if any member of a family were guilty of a crime, the whole family paid the penalty, in regular proportions, as a fine for *not teaching their kinsman better*: under the Saxon, the vicinage suffered the blame, and the punishment, for being deficient in vigilance; these connexions, therefore, were interested in *preventing* misdemeanors; but, what interest has a parish? Its officers may regret;—but, their regret prevents neither misfortune nor crime, and is too late, *after* the offence is committed;—it ceases too, with the cessation of their year of office. Their personal interest, then, becomes no more than that of any other inhabitant, and they transfer their feelings with their account books, to their successors, whosoever they may be.

The power of consanguinity is still influential in Scotland; and it is acknowledged as chief among those principles which contribute to render the Poor's rate unnecessary in that part of the island.

Parishes were first taken as the proper communities for maintaining the poor, by the Act of Elizabeth; consequently, as the nation was gradually advancing towards a manufacturing state, the maintenance of the poor had no reference whatever to *that* state, or to its *possibilities*;—but, was rendered dependent on an ecclesiastical arrangement only;—an arrangement settled when manu-

factures were scarcely thought of, in a national sense. An arrangement intended for the greater convenience of *teaching* the people, was directed to the more embarrassing purpose of *feeding* the people. And now it became a question of great importance, *who* were to be fed? If strangers resorted to a parish in the hope or expectation of superior *teaching*, the compliment was great; but the additional expense was nothing;—whereas, if strangers resorted for superior *feeding*, the cost was felt by the parish much beyond the favour. And further, if strangers resort in the greatest numbers, as is but natural, where they may be *best fed*, the disadvantage of such liberality is obvious; hospitality itself becomes a vice; and in absolute self-defence, starvation takes its place, and is enforced as the order of the day.

The difficulty of determining what persons were entitled to parish support, required further directions from the Legislature, and the act of Charles II. was intended to remove this difficulty. How far it has been a cheap and easy remedy, let the parish accounts of the kingdom testify; let the necessity for employing lawyers, as vestry clerks, testify;—let the expenses incurred by removals from parish to parish, with the prior litigation, and consequent grumbling, testify;—let the reluctance of individuals to carry their abilities to the best market for them, testify; together with the mortification and astonishment of a parish at having a whole family palmed upon it from a distance, from whose labours it had never derived a pennyworth of advantage; and of whose existence it was entirely ignorant till the order of two or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace was duly served and executed on its murmuring and mortified officers.

In fact, without decrying the wisdom of measures devised for a kingdom, not a manufacturing state, at the time, it may be allowed us to doubt whether those measures are equally wise, equally applicable, equally beneficial, when applied to a state devoted to manufactures, habituated to commerce, and to the thousand artificial modes and means of wealth practical in modern times.

It is the nature of manufactures to draw together a great number of hands within a small space. While work is brisk, no inconvenience is felt; but, when, from whatever cause, a slackness ensues, and then a cessation, the accumulation of working hands becomes a burden, without incurring blame; and the natural residents are the sufferers, from causes to which their ancestors looked for employment and prosperity.

We are acquainted with a town which occupies the site of part of a parish, forming a hamlet, by itself;—the consequence is, that while this part is loaded with people, the housekeepers in ordinary times, pay to the poor about *sixteen shillings* in the pound of their rents; while the other part pays about *three half-pence or two-pence*. And we know various instances of manufacturers being intreated—"Pray, do not come here to settle";—Why not? we shall employ your poor. "Aye, for a while; and then double our poor rates, by those whom you collect, and leave behind you!"

Of this the evidence brought before the committee, affords an indisputable instance, in the case of the town of Halstead, in Essex; of which this account is given by Mr. John Vaizey.

For ten years, from 1786 to 1795 inclusive, the Poor Rates were 9s. 11½d. per pound, which is about 7s. 6d. an acre upon land; and for the next ten years, from 1796 to 1805 inclusive, they were 18s. 6d. in the pound, about 14s. an acre on the land; from 1806 to 1816 inclusive, they were 18s. 4d. about 13s. 10d. per acre.

Then they are rather less than they were?—Yes: that needs a little explanation. The parish of Halstead had, twenty-five years ago, a flourishing woollen manufactory of says and baize; that manufactory about the year 1800 almost entirely ceased; and in the year that followed the harvest of 1800, corn was very dear: we had a large population out of employment; we paid in that year, in four successive quarters 37s. in the pound to the poor; the following year, 1801, we paid 28s.: and those two years account for the average being swelled.

Have you had any subscriptions in aid or the last year?—In the quarter ending Lady-day 1817, we paid a rate of 7s. 6d. in the pound; it collected 1,578*l.*; 1,323*l.*

of it came from the land, and 255*l.* from the houses. In the course of the winter half year, including that quarter, and the quarter preceding, 400*l.* was distributed from permanent public charities belonging to the place; and 266*l.* from other benevolent sources of collection. It is necessary to state also that a considerable sum was expended by the surveyors of the highways to men that would otherwise have been totally destitute of employment, on the public roads, for the sake of labour; we had from 30 to 40 men employed a considerable part of the time, from the ceasing of the harvest till Lady-day,.... It does appear to me, that a very little increase would render the land productive of no rent at all; it must of course be abandoned in that case. We have nothing rated but what is inhabited by persons whom we consider in a state to pay; but the pressure is so heavy, that a great number of those persons are as badly off as the paupers.—Our parish rate contains about 194 names; 96, or thereabouts of those assessments are 5*l.* a year, and under; 32 of them are from 5*l.* to 10*l.*; 17 from 10*l.* to 20*l.*; and only 49 above 20*l.*

I should beg permission to state, in reference to the circumstances of our parish, which would apply to all parishes of the same character, that our burthen of expenses happen from a surplus population that a lost manufactory has left upon the land. During the period of the war, a great many of those men went into the public service; during that period also when labourers were thinner in other parts of the county and kingdom, many of them migrated to husbandry and to other descriptions of employment at a distance, and then we had no useful hands out of employ; but the parish of Halstead had at that time to support the sick and aged and those who were helpless. I reckon that our population is just about double what the land of the parish requires; we have just about a double population of working men, all of whom are of course confined to us. Our population is probably not more than two or three hundred less than it was when the manufactory brought 13,000*l.* or 14,000*l.* a year for work; and of this two or three hundred, many belonged elsewhere, and were drawn by the manufactory. If something is not done, the parish where I live, and some others in the country in the same situation, must, under their surplus population, ere long have the whole value of their land absorbed.

Now, it seems very hard, that when there was a demand for labour and industry, those men who were laborious

and industrious, should not be allowed to carry their talents to the best market for them, and where they would meet with the greatest encouragement; that seems equally cruel and impolitic. On the other hand, what can be more vexatious to the natural inhabitants of a parish than to have an adventitious swarm fixed on it, in perpetuity, though the cause of attraction, and consequently of profit, has departed from the vicinity?

Of this parish, however, it may be said, that it *has had* some benefit, and had more in contemplation; but what shall we say of places bound to maintain those from whom no benefit ever was received, from whom none was ever expected?—places bound to maintain during life, those whom a visit, of a day or two, apparently casual, brings under the acquaintance of the parish officers, by absolute force of law?

That a district which has enjoyed the advantage of a man's labour during the prime of his years, perhaps the whole course of his life, should support his old age, and cheer his declining days, is so obviously a dictate of nature and humanity, that few are the individual masters which can, or do, shrink from it; and the character of such an one soon spreads, and is never spared. But, that an individual, or a community should be burthened with a *forcible* obligation to maintain in the exhausted time of life, a number of utter strangers, with their attendant incumbrances, cannot but be felt as a most vexatious imposition. Yet such instances are not unknown, to our present public economy.

JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, Esq. a Member of the Committee, made the following Statement:—

I wish to state to the Committee, that in the county of Cumberland, all the parishes adjoining to the sea coast and the manufacturing towns, have for some years past laboured under the greatest hardships, occasioned by the number of Scotch and Irish who come into those parishes, and who are frequently maintained by their friends, who have been settled there before, for a few weeks; because when they become chargeable we have no power by which we can remove them, particularly the Irish. With the Scotch that has been done; but we cannot get rid of the Irish

by sending them out of the country; so that we are subject to any number coming there under any pretence, and we are totally incapable of getting rid of them. The town of Whitehaven has made a representation of their state, and it is filed. I hold in my hand an account of an agricultural parish near Carlisle, the parish of Rockcliffe, where the Poor Rates amount to 384*l.* of which 182*l.* is paid to Irish, who have no settlement.

[It was delivered in, and read as follows:]

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|---------------------------------------|-----|
| " PARISH OF ROCKCLIFFE. | £ |
| Eight Poor Rates in the year, at..... | 48 |
| A collection at 1s. in the pound..... | 8 |
| Annual Collection..... | 384 |

Scotch and Irish received last year 182
JOHN BEATY, Overseer.

" Parish of Rockcliff, March 3, 1817.

" SIR—We have 40 paupers, and out of them there are 25 Scotch and Irish, which is a very heavy burthen in our small parish; for there are only 70 inhabitants that pay to the Poor Rate.

JOHN BEATY,
Overseer of the Parish of Rockcliffe."

" I believe it will be found in all the principal towns in the County, there is almost the same proportion of Irish and Scotch pressing on the Poor Rates; so that we may assume one-third of the whole charge in the county of Cumberland is paid to Irish, who have no settlements, and who surreptitiously intrude themselves upon us."

Have you employed those Irish and Scotch?—Certainly not, generally; some have been employed; but the burthen generally arises from those who have had no employment. There are a number employed undoubtedly, and very beneficially employed to the advantage of that county; but the evil arises from individuals who are tempted to come over and have no employment; they are tempted by some of their friends who have been previously settled, in hopes of getting work.

How do they get their livelihood?—They come on the Poor's Rates immediately: they are, at the commencement, probably supported by their friends; the expense of supplying them with food is in the first instance very little, for they live mostly upon potatoes; and when they are cheap, their keep is not attended with great cost to those who maintain them for a short period.

There are settled in Cumberland a number of Irish families, employed both in the mines and manufactories; and this

tempts others to come for whom there is no occupation. I think, from the difficulties that now exist in Ireland, they come in greater numbers. We have no power of guarding ourselves; as it must be apparent to the Committee, that those individuals are in an infinitely better situation than the English, because they can choose what parish they please; so that they settle wherever they suppose they will be best provided for.

Those Irish are chiefly resident in the parish of Rockcliffe:—No; all over the county.

Those who reside in the parish of Rockcliffe work in an adjoining parish probably?—I am afraid not.... Yet, to a certain amount, I consider the residence of the Irish to be an advantage to us; and that it is only by bringing in hands when we do not want them, that an inconvenience arises.

The same evil is felt in other parts of the kingdom?—I know it to be equally felt in Lancashire, and a little in some of the towns in Westmoreland... It is become dreadful; it is a common thing for old women to come over to some of their relations, who are settled; and in a few weeks we have them thrown on the Poor Rates, though they are of no value in work.

Surely, this is bad enough; and might indeed, by no very irritable mind be thought *too bad*, as the phrase is: yet, the metropolis can shew a statement still worse—not settlers, merely, but a succession of settlers; not old women, but young prostitutes: for to this goes the evidence of Mr. John Leigh, vestry clerk of St. George's Hanover Square; which is supported by that of Mr. Smith, one of the beadles of St. Giles's parish.

Are you burthened with poor that do not belong to you?—Considerably so.

What are they?—A great many Irish, more than any other country.

Do you continue to give them relief for a length of time often?—Yes; unless they commit an act of vagrancy, they cannot be sent out of the country. The Irish and foreigners have an advantage over the English, for they must be relieved where they fall.

Have you any Scotch poor?—Very few.

Have you any means of getting rid of them?—No; they can reside where they please, and are not removable without they commit an act of vagrancy.

Have you any reason to believe that the Irish poor, who have this advantage over the English, shift their dwellings more than the English in consequence?—I do not know that they do shift their dwellings.

Do you know whether they migrate from one parish to another more than the English?—I do not know that they do; one of the overseers of St. James's told me, that in consequence of a large subscription in their parish (his Royal Highness the Prince Regent having made a handsome present, it had brought a number of strangers to the parish.

And men sleeping in the parish one night will be entitled to relief?—Yes; and some come the next day.

It is the custom of some of them to go from parish to parish?—We cannot avoid that.

It frequently happens that a person will come into the parish only for one or two nights, and then they apply for relief.

Do you conceive it would be a great relief if the Irish could be sent to their own country?—It certainly would. They wander into the parish, and gain no settlement there, but stay as long as they can get a shilling. Some of them will hardly move about to look after work. I am sorry to say, that among the casual poor there are some who practise these deceptions, who get double and treble what (others) respectable people do. If we go to inquire, we may find a bed of straw, and their clothes all rags; all appearance of distress. Saturday night comes, and the husband brings home a guinea, and the wife will perhaps get five or six shillings a week more; but it is all gone on the Sunday in making merry; and then by Monday morning they have nothing left, and they live upon a potatoe and a herring, or any thing during the week, and the children are deserted.

I have found that a woman has been drawing relief from our parish who has been living at Bow, and her husband has been receiving money for working at a soap manufactory at Bow, at a guinea a week. When we go to inquire after the husband of a woman stated to be in Ireland, we have frequently spoken to the man himself, and received an answer from himself that he was in Ireland.

A very obliging set of vagrants! and yet, these are the personages to maintain whom, a portion of the earnings acquired by honest labour must be paid

away before the honest labourer himself can put a morsel of bread into his own mouth, or into the mouths of his family! These facts speak for themselves. That they are evils—evils never in contemplation of those who first conceived the system of parochial charity—of those who subsequently established the rules of settlement, needs no additional proof; neither is any additional proof necessary, that laws made for one state of employment and manners, become oppressive under another state of employment and manners. If any can doubt it, let them consider the following sentiments as expressed by the Committee.

.....

The Select Committee, appointed to consider of the Poor Laws, and to report their Observations thereupon from Time to Time to the House, have, pursuant to the Order of the House, considered the same accordingly, and agreed to the following

REPORT.

(Continued from p. 551.)

From the reign of Richard II. impotent beggars were directed to repair to the place of their birth; afterwards to the place where they had last dwelled, or were best known, or were born, or had "made last their abode by the space of three years." And such continued to be the law at that period, when funds for the relief of the poor were first raised by a compulsory assessment: a provision which rendered it still more important to define correctly what persons were locally entitled to partake of this local fund; and the 14th Eliz. consequently authorised the removal of persons "to the place where they were born, or most conversant for the space of three years next before." And this enactment appears to have remained unaltered by any Act of the legislature, except in the case of rogues and vagabonds, who were to be sent to their last dwelling, if they had any; if not, to the place where they last dwelt by the space of one year; though decisions of the courts of law seem to have considered a month's abode, or a residence of forty days, in some cases, sufficient to gain a settlement. The doubts which, however, existed on this subject were removed by 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 12; which established a new system, imposing a restraint on the circulation of labour, essentially affecting the domestic comforts and happiness of the poor, and giving rise to various sub-

sequent provisions, which have become the fruitful source of litigation.

The statute enacts, that "Whereas by reason of some defects in the law, poor people are not restrained from going from one parish to another, and therefore do endeavour to settle themselves in those parishes where there is the best stock, the largest commons or wastes to build cottages, and the most woods for them to burn and destroy; and when they have consumed it, then to another parish, and at last become rogues and vagabonds, to the great discouragement of parishes to provide stocks, when it is liable to be devoured by strangers: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful, on complaint made by the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of any parish, to any justice of the peace, within forty days after any such person or persons coming to settle, as aforesaid, in any tencement under the yearly value of £10, for any two justices of the peace, whereof one to be of the quorum, at the division where any person or persons that are likely to be chargeable to the parish shall come to inhabit, by their warrant to remove and convey such person or persons to such parish where he or they were last legally settled, either as a native householder, sojourner, apprentice, or servant, for the space of forty days at the least, unless he or they give sufficient security for the discharge of the said parish, to be allowed of by the said justices."

But as a settlement would be thus gained by 40 days residence, and that residence might not be a matter of notoriety, when such a natural inducement would exist to conceal it; by a subsequent Act the 40 days residence is to be reckoned not from the day of the person coming to inhabit, but from the time at which he gives a notice in writing to one of the parish officers of his abode, and the number of his family. But even this precaution against a clandestine residence was not enough to prevent such notice being defeated by the inattention and misconduct of the officers; and it was therefore further provided that such notice should be published in the church and registered; it was felt necessary, however, to provide that the following persons should be deemed to have a legal settlement in the parish, though no such notice in writing be delivered or published:—

1st. Any person executing a public annual office in the parish, or paying parish taxes.

2d. Any unmarried person, without child or children, hired for one year.

3d. Any person bound an apprentice by indenture.

Notwithstanding these exceptions, the mischief of making the labouring classes thus stationary appears to have been soon felt, and the expedient was adopted of granting certificates by the major part of the parish officers, and allowed by two justices, acknowledging the persons removing to belong to their parish, undertaking to provide for them whenever they may be forced to ask relief of the parish to which such certificate is brought; in that case they were irremovable till actually chargeable; but in that event they might be conveyed to their place of settlement. By these means, it was hoped, that those who were in want of work in one parish might be enabled to seek it in another, notwithstanding the provisions of the 13 and 14 Ch. II. which restrained them from carrying their labour to the best market.

By a subsequent act, care was taken that no settlement should be gained by a residence under such certificate unless the party took a lease of a tenement of the annual value of £10, or executed some annual office, being legally placed therein. And by the 12th Anne, c. 18, an apprentice, or a hired servant to a certificated person, could not by virtue of the apprenticeship, or hiring and service, gain any settlement in such parish. Another Act also was passed to ensure the regular execution of such certificate, by the attestation of witnesses, and again for the more certain reimbursement by the certifying parish, of the expences attending the removal of the certificated person. After all, it was solemnly decided, that the granting these certificates was quite discretionary both with regard to the parish-officers and the magistrates. And such continued to be the only means by which this restraint on the free circulation of labour could be avoided, till the 35th year of the present reign, the privilege of persons not being removed till actually chargeable, which had been recently conferred on members of friendly societies, was extended by a law which deserves perhaps more notice and applause than it has received, and the liberty of removing from place to place was made no longer to depend upon the will and judgment either of parish officers or magistrates, but the removal of poor persons was prevented till they were actually chargeable.

No material alteration has been made in the law of settlement since this Act; and the result of the various enactments on this subject now is, that every poor

person, when entitled to parochial relief, can claim it only (except in cases of sudden accident or calamity) in that parish in which he has resided during 40 days, either on an estate of his own, if purchased of the value of £30, or in a tenement rented by him of the annual value of £10, or under indentures of apprenticeship, or having served a year under a yearly hiring, as an unmarried man, without a child, or by executing a public annual office during the year. If a settlement has been acquired by neither of these means, the father's settlement becomes that of his issue; if that be unknown the mother's; and if that also should not be ascertained, recourse must be had to the place of birth, which is also (with certain exceptions) the place of settlement of illegitimate children, till they have acquired another by one of the modes described by the statute above enumerated. Persons not born within the kingdom, and who have acquired no settlement by either of the above means, are by the humane interpretation of the law to be relieved, in case of necessity, in the parish in which they are found.

The sums expended in litigation, and the removal of paupers at different periods amounted in 1776, to £35,072; in 1786, to £35,791; in 1803, £190,072; in 1815, £287,000. And it appears that the appeals against orders of removal, entered at the four last quarter sessions, amount to about 4,700. Great, however, as the inconvenience confessedly is of this constant and increasing litigation, there are still other effects of the law of settlement, which it is yet more important to correct; such are the frauds so frequently committed by those who are intrusted to prevent even the probability of a burthen being brought on their parish; and such are the measures justifiable undoubtedly in point of law, which are adopted very generally in many parts of the kingdom, to defeat the obtaining a settlement; the most common of these latter practices is that of hiring labourers for a less period than a year; from whence it naturally and necessarily follows, that a labourer may spend the season of his health and industry in one parish, and be transferred in the decline of life to a distant part of the kingdom.

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The following extract from the Report of the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, shews on what principles the Poor are supported in that country.

They remark,

1. That the Scotch have uniformly proceeded on the principle, That every individual is bound to provide for himself by his own labour, as long as he is able to do so; and that his parish is only bound to make up that portion of the necessities of life which he cannot earn or obtain by other lawful means.

2. That, even in cases of extreme poverty, the relations and neighbours of the paupers have a pride in providing for their necessities, either in whole or in part.—That this circumstance will account for the small number of paupers in some very populous parishes; and serves at the same time to explain a fact, which is obvious in so many of the returns in the country districts, that the sums given to the paupers appear to be so disproportioned to what their real necessities require. A small sum given to aid their other resources, affords them the relief which is necessary; and it would be both against the true interest and the moral habits of the people, if a more ample provision were made for them by their parishes.

3. That the distinction made in a great proportion of the returns between the poor in the regular parish roll, and the *industrious* poor who receive only occasional supply, is of equal importance to the morals and the best interests of the country. Those of the first class receive a constant supply from the parish funds; those of the second are only assisted when they are laid aside from work by sickness or accidental causes, and especially during that season of the year which chiefly affects their health or suspends their usual labours. They receive at that time such assistance as their immediate necessities demand, for the limited period when they are in this situation; but when the cause which occasioned their demand ceases to operate, the parish assistance is withdrawn, and they return to their labour, under a conviction, which they never relinquish, that both their subsistence and their comfort must ultimately depend on their personal industry.

4. That it appears from the returns which have yet been examined, That in a great proportion of the country parishes in which legal assessments have been introduced, they have been afterwards abandoned; either because they have been found by experience that whatever addition the ordinary funds required, might be found at much less expense by means of voluntary contributions, when any urgent pressure on the poor should render it necessary,—or because a regular assessment in those parishes have very generally been observed

to produce an influx of paupers from other parishes, who in three years (by the decision of the courts of law for the last forty years) can acquire a legal settlement, if during that time they have supported themselves by their own industry; aggravating in this way the parochial burden beyond all reasonable proportion.

5. That it appears to the Committee, that in those districts to which the reports they have considered relate, the weekly collections at the churches, in parishes in which there are few dissenters, go far to provide for the support of the poor; that collections at the churches have been in use from the earliest periods of the Scotch ecclesiastical establishment, and are recognised in the Acts of Parliament both as an ancient and *legal* resource for the maintenance of the poor.

(To be continued.)

Shakspeare and his Times; including the Biography of the Poet, Criticisms on his Genius and Writings, &c. &c. By Nathan Drake, M. D. 4to. 2 vols. £5. 5s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1817.

[Continued from p. 580.]

THE brief outline of Dr. Drake's work, contained in our last number, will doubtless have prepared our readers to expect no small gratification from a more intimate acquaintance with its various contents. It will be the purpose of the present article to convey some idea of the many subjects which he has brought together in these elaborate volumes, pursuing the same mode of arrangement which has been adopted by our author.

PART I. *Shakspeare in Stratford.*

WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE, whom Dr. Drake has, somewhat quaintly termed the "object almost of our idolatry as a dramatic poet," was the eldest son of John Shakspeare, one of the Aldermen of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, where he was born on the 23d of April, 1564, and was baptized on the 26th of the same month. Respecting the mode adopted in the education of our poet, Dr. D. has not been able to furnish any certain information: all that time has left us on the subject is, that, having escaped the plague, which when he was little more than two months old ravaged his native place with singu-

lar mortality, young Shakspeare was sent to the free school of Stratford. His opportunities of learning, however, were few: for the pressure of poverty on his father's circumstances compelled him to withdraw the future bard from his studies. Concerning the extent of his attainments there is a considerable difference of opinion. Dr. Drake, who has given us a satisfactory sketch of the state of school literature at that time, concludes with great probability, that Shakspeare, like most other boys who have spent but two or three years at a Grammar School, acquired just as much Latin as would enable him, with the assistance of a lexicon, and no small share of assiduity, to construe a minor classic; and that he was indebted to his *English* studies principally for that diversified knowledge, which his genius so powerfully combined and applied. Though his attainments as a linguist were trifling, yet his *knowledge* was great; and his *learning*, in the best sense of the term, that is, as distinct from the mere acquisition of language, was multifarious and extensive beyond that of most of his contemporaries.

That Shakspeare, when taken from the free-school of Stratford, became an assistant to his father in the wool trade, has been the general opinion of all his Biographers; and the passages adduced from his works seem to imply a more than theoretic intimacy with his father's business, as a wool-stapler and butcher. In this employment he appears to have been engaged for some years, and then to have annexed to it, or superseded it, by the knowledge and practice of a petty country conveyancer; by teaching which to others he might acquire some addition to his income. And as the dramas of our great poet exhibit numerous instances in which both the Italian and French languages are introduced, it has been conjectured that they were attained in the interval between his leaving school, and his marriage, a period of about six years.

In 1582, Shakspeare married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a substantial yeoman, residing at Shottery, a village in the vicinity of Stratford; and as the family of the youthful bard gathered

around him with great rapidity, Dr. Drake thinks he prosecuted both his own and his father's business for about four years. In conformity with the plan adopted by Dr. D. of connecting the circumstances of the times with Shakspeare's life, he has chosen this period as being admirably fitted for introducing a survey of rural life and manners, customs, diversions, and superstitious, as they existed in that age. The materials are drawn from authentic and contemporary sources, and the poet himself has contributed not a few passages; which, while they reflect very considerable light upon the topics discussed, evince the industry and research of our author, together with singular felicity in illustrating the Dramas of Shakspeare.

Passing Dr. Drake's amusing portraits of various rural characters, we come to his detailed but very interesting account of the manners and customs of country life, among which the rural holidays and festivals hold a very distinguished place. We select, from this part of his work, the accounts of *Candlemas-day* and *Shrove-tide*, not as being the most interesting, but as affording a favourable specimen of his research, and also because the latter belongs to a festival, which all good housewives of the old school will not fail to observe a day or two after the publication of the present number.

Among the common people, the festivities of Christmas were frequently protracted to *CANDLEMAS-DAY*. This was done under the idea of doing honour to the Virgin Mary, whose *purification* is commemorated by the church at this period. It was generally, remarks Bourne, "a day of festivity, and more than ordinary observation among women, and is therefore called the *Wives' Feast-Day*." The term *Candlemas*, however, seems to have arisen from a custom among the Roman Catholics, of consecrating tapers on this day, and bearing them about lighted in procession, to which they were enjoined by an edict of Pope Sergius, A. D. 684; but on what foundation is not accurately ascertained. At the Reformation, among the rites and ceremonies which were ordered to be retained in a convocation of Henry VIII., this is one, and expressly because it was considered as symbolical of the spiritual illumination of the Gospel.

From Candlemas to Hallowmas, the tapers which had been lighted all the winter in Cathedral and Conventual Churches ceased to be used; and so prevalent, indeed, was the relinquishment of candles on this day in domestic life, that it has laid the foundation of one of the proverbs in the collection of Mr. Ray:

On Candlemas-day throw *Candle* and *Candlestick* away.

On this day likewise the Christmas greens were removed from churches and private houses. Herrick, who may be considered as the contemporary of Shakspeare, being five-and-twenty at the period of the poet's death, has given us a pleasing description of this observance; he abounds, indeed, in the history of local rites, and, though surviving beyond the middle of the seventeenth century, paints with great accuracy the manners and superstitions of the Shakspearean era. He has paid particular attention to the festival that we are describing, and enumerates the various greens and flowers appropriated to different seasons, in a little poem entitled

" CEREMONIES FOR CANDELMASSE EVE.

Down with the Rosemary and Bayes,
Down with the Mistleto;
Instead of Holly, now up-raise
The greener box (for show).

The Holly hitherto did sway;
Let box now domineer;
Until the dancing Easter-day,
On Easter's Eve appeare.

Then youthful Box which now hath grace,
Your houses to renew:
Grown old, surrender must his place,
Unto the crisped Yew.

When Yew is out, then Birch comes in,
And many Flowers beside;
Both of a fresh and fragrant kinne,
To honour Whitsontide.

Green Bushes then, and sweetest Bents,
With cooler Oken boughs;
Come in for comely ornaments,
To re-adorn the house."

The usage which we have alluded to, of preserving the Christmas cheer and hospitality to Candlemas, is immediately afterwards recorded and connected with a singular superstition, in the following poems under the titles of

" CEREMONIES FOR CANDELMASSE DAY.

KINDLE the Christmas Brand, and then
Till sunne-set, let it burne;
Which quencht, then lay it up agen,
Till Christmas next returne.

Part must be kept wherewith to teend*

The Christmas Log next year;
And where 'tis safely kept, the fiend
Can do no mischief there. —

End now the white-loafe, and the pye,
And let all sports with Christmas dye,

To the exorcising power of the Christmas Brand is added, in the subsequent effusion, a most alarming denunciation against those who heedlessly leave in the Hall on Candlemas Eve, any the smallest portion of the Christmas greens.

" CEREMONY UPON CANDELMASSE EVE.

Down with the Rosemary, and so
Down with the Baies, and Mistletoe;
Down with the Holly, Ivie, all
Wherewith ye drest the Christmas Hall:

That so the superstitious find
No one least Branch there left behind:
For look, how many leaves there be,
Neglected there, maids, trust to me,
So many goblins you shall see."

The next important period of feasting in the country occurred at *SHROVE-TIDE*, which among the Roman Catholics was the time appointed for *shriving* or *confession of sins*, and was also observed as a *carnival* before the commencement of Lent. The former of these ceremonies was dispensed with at the Reformation; but the rites attending the latter were for a long time supported with a rival spirit of hilarity. The Monday and Tuesday succeeding *Shrove Sunday*, called *Collop Monday* and *Pancake Tuesday*, were peculiarly devoted to *Shrove-tide Amusement*; the first having been, in papal times, the period at which they took leave of flesh, or slices of meat, termed *collops* in the north, which had been preserved through the winter by salting and drying, and the second was a relic of the feast preceding Lent; eggs and collops therefore on the Monday, and pancakes, as a delicacy, on the Tuesday, were duly if not religiously served up.

Tusser, in his very curious and entertaining poem on agriculture, thus notices some of the old observances at *Shrove-tide* :—

"At Shroftide to shroving, go thresh the fat hen,
If blindfold can kill her, then give it thy
men:

Maids, fritters and pancakes, ynow see ye
make,

Let slut have one pancake, for company
sake."

For an explanation of the obsolete custom of "threshing the fat hen," we are indebted to Mr. Hilman. "The hen," says

* *Teend*, to kindle.

he, "is hung at a fellow's back, who has also some horse-bells about him; the rest of the fellows are blinded, and have boughs in their hands, with which they chase this fellow and his hen about some large court or small enclosure. The fellow with his hen and bells shifting as well as he can, they follow the sound, and sometimes hit him and his hen; at other times, if he can get behind one of them, they thresh one another well favour'dly; but the jest is, the maids are to blind the fellows, which they do with their aprons, and the cunning baggages will eudear their sweet-hearts with a peeping hole, whilst the others look out out as sharp to hinder it. After this the hen is boild with bacon, and store of pancakes and fritters are made. She that is noted for lying in bed long, or any other miscarriage, hath the first pancake presented to her, which most commonly falls to the dogs share at last, for no one will own it their due." Mr. Hilman concludes his comment on the text with a singular remark; "the loss of the above laudable custom, is one of the benefits we have got by smoking tobacco."

Shakspeare has twice noticed this season of feasting and amusement; first, in *All's Well That Ends Well*, where he makes the Clown tell the Countess (among a string of other similes), that his answer is "as fit as a pancake for Shrove-tuesday *;" and in the *Second Part of King Henry IV.* he has introduced *Silence* singing the following song:

* Reed's Shakspeare, vol. viii. p. 272, 273. Warner has also noticed this culinary article as appropriated to Shrove-Tuesday in his *Albion's England*, chapter xxiv., where, enumerating the feasts and holidays of his time, he says, they had

"At fasts-eve pan puffs."—

Chalmers's Poets, vol. iv. p. 564.

Shrove or *Pancake Tuesday*, is still called, in the North, *Fasters* or *Fastern's E'en*, as preceding *Ash-Wednesday*, the first day of Lent; and the turning of these cakes in the pan is yet observed as a feat of dexterity and skill.

Of the *pancake-bell* which used to be rung on Shrove-Tuesday, Taylor, the Water Poet, has given us the following most singular account:—"Shrove-Tuesday, at whose entrance in the morning all the whole kingdom is unquiet, but by that time the clocke strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung, cal'd pancake-bell, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetful either of manners or humanitie" See his Works, folio, 1630. p. 115.

"Be merry, be merry, my wife's as all; *
For women are shrews, both short and tall:
'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all,
And welcome merry *shrove-tide*.
Be merry, be merry, &c.

The third line of this song appears to have been proverbial, and of considerable antiquity; for Adam Davie, who flourished about 1312, has the same imagery with the same rhyme, in his *Life of Alexander*:

"Merry swithe it is in halle,
When the *berdes* waveth alle."

And the subsequent passage, quoted by Mr. Reed from a writer contemporary with Shakspeare, proves, that it was a common burden or under song in the halls of our gentry at that period:—"which done, grace said, and the table taken up, the plate presently conveyed into the pantrie, the hall summons this consort of companions (upon payne to dync with Duke Humphrie, or to kisse the hare's foot,) to appear at the first call: where a song is to be sung, the under song or holding whereof is, *It is merrie in haul where beards wag all.*" The *Serving-man's Comfort*, 1598, sign C.

The evening of *Shrove-Tuesday* was usually appropriated, as well in the country as in town, to the exhibition of dramatic pieces. Not only at Court, where Jonson was occasionally employed to write Masques on this night, but at both the Universities, in the provincial schools, and in the halls of the gentry and nobility, were these the amusements of *Shrovetide*, during the days of Elizabeth and James. Warton, speaking of these ephemeral plays, adds, in a note, "I have seen an anonymous comedy, *APOLLO SHROVING*, composed by the Master of Hadleigh-school, in Suffolk, and acted by his scholars on Shrove-Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1626, printed 1627. 8vo. published, as it seems, by E. W. *Shrove-tuesday*, as the day immediately preceding Lent, was always a day of extraordinary sport and feasting—"Some of these festivities," he proceeds to say, "still remain in our universities. In the *PERCY HOUSEHOLD-BOOK*, 1512, it appears, that the clergy and officers of Lord Percy's chapel performed a play *before his lordship upon Shrowftwesday at night.*"

The cruel custom of cock-throwing, which, until lately was a diversion peculiar to this day, seems to have originated from the barbarous, yet less savage, amusement of cock-fighting; although it cannot be ascertained at what

* — my wife's as all;] i. e. as all women are. Farmer.

period this degenerated into cock-throwing. The great moral painter, Hogarth, was the first who effectually satirized this infamous sport; his benevolent satire produced the necessary reform; and the magistrates have so generally interdicted the practice, that the pastime may now be happily considered as extinct.

Dr. Drake's account of the other festivals, particularly those of May-day, sheep-shearing, harvest-home, and Christmas, is singularly amusing; as also are his descriptions of the manner in which wakes, fairs, weddings, and burials, were antiently celebrated. To these succeed the diversions with which our ancestors were wont to recreate themselves: in this list, dramatic performances by itinerant players, hawking, hunting, fishing, and fowling, hold a conspicuous place. Dr. D. has devoted ample space to the subject of hawking; which, though now, (we believe), altogether extinct, was during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, the most prevalent and fashionable of all amusements.

The superstitions of the age of Shakspeare form the subject of a long and interesting chapter.

We regret that we have not room to follow Dr. Drake, through his instructive details concerning the omens, charms, and other popular superstitions, which gained implicit credence from our forefathers; but we cannot wholly pass over his account of sympathetic cures.

Several diseases were held to be incurable, by ordinary means; such as wens, warts, the king's evil, agues, rickets, and ruptures; and the remedies which were adopted present a most deplorable instance of human folly. Tumours were to be dispelled by stroking them nine times with a dead man's hand, and the evil by the royal touch, a miraculous power supposed to have been first exercised by Edward the Confessor, and to have been since hereditary in the royal line, at least to the period of the decease of Queen Anne. Of the discharge of this important function by the Confessor, and of its regal descent, our poet has left us a pretty accurate description:—

"*Malcolm.* — Comes the king forth, I pray you?"

Doctor. Ay, Sir: there are a crew of wretched souls,

That stay his cure: their malady convinces
The great essay of art; but, at his touch,
Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They presently amend.

Macduff. What's the disease he means?
Mal. 'Tis call'd the evil:

A most miraculous work in this good thing:
Which often, since my here-remain in England,
I have seen him do. How he solicits heaven,
Himself best knows: but strangely-visited
people,

All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers: and 'tis spoken,
To the succeeding royalty he leaves
The healing benediction."†

That Shakspeare had frequently witnessed Queen Elizabeth's exercise of this extraordinary gift, is very probable; for it appears from Lancham, that even on her visits to her nobility, she was in the habit of exerting this sanative power. In his *Account of the Entertainment at Kenelworth Castle*, he records, "by her highness accustomed mercy and charitee, nyne cured of the peynful and dangerous diseaz called the King's Evil, for that kings and queens of this realm without oother medisin (than by touching and prayer) only doo it."‡

Most of the superstitious cures for warts and agues remain as articles of popular credulity; but the mode of removing ruptures and the rickets which prevailed at this period, and for some centuries before, is now nearly, if not altogether extinct. A young tree was split longitudinally, and the diseased child, being stripped naked, was passed, with the head foremost, thrice through the fissure. The wounded tree was then drawn together with a cord so as to unite it perfectly, and as the tree healed, the child was to acquire health and strength. The same result followed if the child crept through a stone perforated by some operation of Nature; of stones of this kind there are some instances in Cornwall, and Mr.

* This *golden stamp* was the coin called an angel, from the figure which it bore, and was worth ten shillings.

† Reed's Shakspeare, vol. x. p. 242, 243. Macbeth, act iv. sc. 3.

‡ Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. i.: and Scot, speaking of the pretensions of the French monarchs to cure the evil, observes of Elizabeth's practice, that "if the French king use it no woorsse than our Princesse doth, God will not be offended thereat: for her majestie onelie useth godlie and divine praier, with some almes, and referreth the cure to God and to the physician." p. 304., a report which reflects great credit on her majesty's judgment and good sense.

Borlase tells us, in his History of that County, that there was one of this description in the parish of Marden, which had a perforation through it fourteen inches in diameter, and was celebrated for its cures on those who ventured, under these complaints, to travel through its healing aperture.

The doctrine of *sympathetic* indications and cures was very prevalent during the era of Elizabeth and James, and is repeatedly insisted upon by the writers of that age. One of the most generally credited of these was, that a murdered body bled upon the touch or approach of the murderer; an idea which has not only been adopted by our elder bards as poetically striking, but has been adduced, as a truth, by some of our very grave writers in prose. Among the Dramatists it will be sufficient to produce Shakspeare, who represents the corpse of Henry the Sixth as bleeding on the approach of the Tyrant Richard:—

"O, gentlemen, see, see! dead Henry's
wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed
afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood
dwells;
Thy deed, inhuman and unnatural,
Provokes this deluge most unnatural!"

and Drayton seems to have been a firm believer in the same preter-natural effect; for he informs us in his forty sixth *Idea*, that,

"In making trial of a murder wrought,
If the vile actors of the heinous deed,
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oft 't hath been prov'd the breathless corps
will bleed."

Of all the modes of sympathetic credulity, however, none was more prevalent in the reign of James the First, than that which pretended to the cure of wounds and diseases; no stronger proof, indeed, can be given of the credulity of that age, than that Bacon was a believer in the sympathetic cure of warts*, and, with James and his court, in the efficacy of Sir Kenelm Digby's sympathetic powder. To this far-famed medicine, the secret of which King James obtained from Sir Kenelm, it is said, by the Knight himself, in his Discourse on Sympathy, that Mr. James Howel, the well-known author of the Letters, was indebted for a cure, when his hand was severely wounded in endeavouring to part two of

his friends engaged in a duel. The King, out of regard to Howel, sent him his own surgeon; but a gangrene being apprehended, from the violence of the inflammation, the sufferer was induced to apply to Sir Kenelm, of whose mode of treatment he had heard the most wonderful accounts.

"I asked him," relates Digby, "for any thing that had the blood upon it; so he presently sent for his garter, wherewith his hand was first bound; and as I called for a basin of water, as if I would wash my hands, I took a handful of powder of vitriol, which I had in my study, and presently dissolved it. As soon as the bloody garter was brought me, I put it within the basin, observing in the interim, what Mr. Howel did, who stood talking with a gentleman in a corner of my chamber, not regarding at all what I was doing; but he started suddenly as if he had found some strange alteration in himself. I asked him what he ailed? 'I know not what ailes me; but I finde that I feel no more pain. Methinks that a pleasing kinde of freshnesse, as it were a wet cold napkin, did spread over my hand, which hath taken away the inflammation that tormented me before.' I reply'd, 'Since then that you feel already so good effect of my medication, I advise you to cast away all your playsters; only keep the wound clean, and in a moderate temper betwixt heat and cold.' This was presently reported to the Duke of Buckingham, and a little after to the king, who were both very curious to know the circumstance of the businesse, which was, that after dinner I took the garter out of the water, and put it to dry before a great fire. It was scarce dry, but Mr. Howel's servant came running that his master felt as much burning as ever he had done, if not more: for the heat was such as if his hand were twixt coles of fire. I answered, although that had happened at present, yet he should find ease in a short time; for I knew the reason of this new accident, and would provide accordingly; for his master should be free from that inflammation, it may be before he could possibly return to him: but in case he found no ease, I wished him to come presently back again; if not, he might forbear coming. Thereupon he went; and at the instant I did put again the garter into the water, thereupon he found his master without any pain at all. To be brief, there was no sence of pain afterward; but within five or six dayes the wounds were cicatrized, and entirely healed."

* Vide Bacon's Natural History, Century x. No. 997, 998.

* Digby's Discourse upon the Sympathetic Powder, p. 6.

To this marvellous cure, which may in truth be attributed to the dissimulation of the plasters, we may add that a similar sensitive and sympathetic power was conceived to subsist between the wounds and the instrument which inflicted them. Thus anointing the weapon with a salve, or stroking it in a peculiar manner, had an immediate effect on the wounded person. "They can remedie," says Scot, "anie stranger, and him that is absent, with that *verie sword* wherewith they are wounded, Yea, and that which is beyond all admiration, if they stroke the sworde upwards with their fingers, the partie shall feele no paine; whereas, if they drawe their finger downwards thereupon, the partie wounded shall feele intollerable paine."

We now return to our poet, whom we left domesticated at Stratford. Though a married man and a father, shortly after his settlement he became connected with some young men of dissipated character; who, among other illegalities, had been in the habit of deer-stealing, and by whom, more than once, he was induced, under the idea of a frolic, to join in their reprehensible practice.

The scene of depredation when Shakspeare and his companions were detected, was Fulbroke Park, at that time belonging to Sir Thomas Lucy, Knt.; and a farm-house in the park, situated on a spot called Daisy Hill, is still pointed out as the spot, where our bard was confined for a short time until the charge had been substantiated against him. According to well authenticated tradition, a reprimand and public exposure of his conduct constitute all the punishment which at first was inflicted on the offender. Shakspeare, however, irritated by the well merited disgrace he had suffered, avenged himself on the magistrate by satirizing him in a ballad, which he took care should be affixed to Sir Thomas's park gates, and extensively circulated through his neighbourhood. The placarding of this pasquinade induced the worthy knight to threaten Shakspeare with a prosecution; in consequence of which, and probably also from his circumstances being involved, the poet found it necessary to quit Stratford, and repair to the metropolis, whence he afterwards occasionally visited his family.

PART II. *Shakspeare in London.*

This event took place about the year 1586, when Shakspeare was about twenty-two years of age. In what manner he became connected with the stage, is a question involved in considerable uncertainty. The most probable opinion is, that he was at first employed in the performance of characters of the lowest class, and subsequently rose to distinguished eminence in his profession, in the performance of characters of a second rate order. With this period of our poet's history, Dr. Drake connects a survey of polite literature, of miscellaneous and romantic literature, and of miscellaneous poetry during the age of Shakspeare; and has clearly shewn that he was deeply versed in every branch of literature then cultivated. This portion of our author's researches extends through more than three hundred pages: we were particularly pleased with his table of minor miscellaneous poets, who flourished during the age of Shakspeare, with a scale exhibiting their respective excellence, mediocrity, or absolute worthlessness. We had marked a variety of passages, which we could wish to have transferred to our pages; but want of space compels us to refer our readers to Dr. Drake's Volumes. We cannot, however, wholly omit his highly monitory and interesting account of Robert Greene, a popular miscellaneous writer, and author of nearly fifty productions. It presents, Dr. D. justly remarks, one of the most melancholy proofs of the utter inadequacy of learning, genius, and taste, to produce either happiness or respectability, without a due controul over the passions. Independently of its moral value, this biography of Greene affords a very favourable specimen of Dr. Drake's ability in condensing the results of various and extensive researches in a pleasing and instructive form.

Robert Greene was born at Norwich, about the middle of the sixteenth century, of parents in genteel life, and much esteemed. He was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, whence, at an early period of his education, he was, unfortunately for his future peace of mind, induced to absent himself, on a tour through Italy and Spain. His companions were wild and

dissolute; and, according to his own confession, he ran headlong with them into every species of dissipation and vice.

"On his return to England, he took his degree in that College, 1583. We learn from one of his numerous tracts, that, immediately after this event, he visited the Metropolis, where he led a life of unrestrained debauchery. Greene was one of those men, who are perpetually sinning and perpetually repenting; he had a large share of wit, humour, fancy, generosity, and good nature, but was totally deficient in that strength of mind, which is necessary to resist temptation; he was conscious, too, of his great abilities, but at the same time deeply conscious of the waste of talent which had been committed to his care. When we find, therefore, that he was intended for the church, and that he was actually presented to the vicarage of Tollebury, in Essex, on the 19th of June, 1584, we may easily conceive how a man of his temperament and habits would feel and act; he resigned it, in fact, the following year, no doubt shocked at the disparity between his profession and his conduct; for we find, from his own relation, that a few years previous to this incident, he had felt extreme compunction on hearing a sermon "preached by a godly-learned man," in St. Andrew's Church, Norwich.

It was shortly after this period that he married; and, if any thing could have saved Greene from himself, this was the expedient; for the lady he had chosen was beautiful in her person, amiable and moral in her character, and we know, from the works of this unhappy man, that *his heart had been the seat of the milder virtues*, and that he possessed a strong relish for domestic life.

The result of the experiment must lace rate the feelings of all who hear it; for it exhibits, in a manner never surpassed, the best emotions of our nature withering before the touch of dissipation. The picture is taken from a pamphlet of our author's entitled "Never Too Late," printed in 1590, where his career is admirably and confessedly shadowed forth under the character of the *Palmer Francesco*. It would appear from this striking narrative, if the minutiae, as well as the outline of it, are applicable to Greene, that he married his wife contrary to the wishes of her father; their pecuniary distress was great, but prudence and affection enabled them to realize the following scene of domestic felicity:—"Hee and Isabel joyntly together taking themselves to a little cottage, began to be as Ciceronicall as they were amorous; with their hands thrift coveting to satisfy

their hearts thirst, and to be as diligent in labours, as they were affectionate in loves; so that the parish wherein they lived, so affected them for the course of their life, that they were counted the very mirrors of methode; for he being a scholer, and nurst up in the universities, resolved rather to live by his wit, than any way to be pinched with want, thinking this old sentence to be true, *the wishers and woulders were never good householders*; therefore he applied himself in teaching of a schoole, where by his industry, hee had not onely great favour, but gale wealthe to withstand fortune. Isabel, that shee might seeme no lesse profitable then her husband careful, fell to her needle, and with her worke sought to prevent the injurie of necessitie. Thus they laboured to maintain their loves, being as busie as bees, and as true as turtles, as desirous to satisfie the world with their desert, as to feede the humours of their owne desires. Living thus in a league of united virtues, out of this mutuall concord of conformed perfection, they had a sonne answerable to their owne proportion, which did increase their amitie, so as the sight of their young infant was a double ratifying of their affection. Fortune and love thus joyning in league, to make these parties to forget the stormes, that had nipped the blossom of their former yeres."

The poetry of Greene abounds still more than his prose with the most exquisite delineations of rural peace and content, and the following lines feelingly paint this short and only happy period of his life:—

"Sweet are the thoughts that savour of content,

The quiet minde is richer than a crowne:
Sweete are the nights in carelesse slumber spent, (frowne)

The poor estate scornes Fortune's angry
Such sweete content, such mindes, such sleepe, such blis,

Beggars enjoy, when princes oft doe mis.

The homely house that harbours quiet rest,
The cottage that affords no pride nor care,
The meane that grees with countrie musicke best, (fare,

The sweete consort of mirth and musick's
Obscured life sets downe a type of blis,
A minde content both crowne and kingdome is."

Deeply, it is to be lamented, and with a sense, too, of humiliation for the frailty of human nature, that, with such inducements to a moral and rational life, with sufficient to support existence comfortably, for he had some property of his own, and his wife's dowry had been paid, and with a child whom he loved, and with a wife, who, he confesses, was endowed with all

hat could endear and dignify her sex, he could suffer his passions so far to subdue his reason, as to throw these essentials towards happiness away! In the year 1586 he abandoned this amiable woman and her son, to revel in all the vicious indulgences of the metropolis. The causes of this iniquitous desertion may be traced in his works; from these we learn that, in the first place, she had endeavoured, and perhaps too importunately for such an irritable character to reform his evil propensities, and secondly that on a visit to London on business, he had been fascinated by the allurements of a courtesan, and on this woman, whose name was Ball, and on her infamous relations, for her brother was afterwards hanged, he squandered both his own property and that of his wife.

It is almost without a parallel that during the remainder of Greene's life, including only six years, he was continually groaning with anguish and repentance, and continually plunging into fresh guilt; that in his various tracts he was confessing his sins with the deepest contrition, passionately apostrophizing his injured wife, imploring her forgiveness in the most pathetic terms, and describing, in language the most touching and impressive, the virtue of her whom he had so basely abandoned.

He tells us, under the beautifully drawn character of Isabel, by whom he represents his wife, that upon her being told, by one of his friends, of his intended residence in London, and by another, of the attachment which had fixed him there, she would not at first credit the tale; but, when convinced, she hid her face, and inwardly smothered her sorrows, yet grieving at his follies, though unwilling to hear him censured by others, and at length endeavouring to solace her affliction by repeating to her cittern some applicable verses from the Italian of Ariosto. He then adds, that she subsequently hinted her knowledge of the amour to him in a letter, saying "the only comfort that I have in thine absence is the child, who lies on his mother's knee, and smiles as wantonly as his father when he was a wooer. But, when the boys says, 'Mam where is my dad, when wil he come;' then the calm of my content turneth to a present storm of piercing sorrow, that I am forced sometime to say, 'unkinde Francesco that forgets his Isabell. I hope Francesco it is thine affaires, not my faults, that procure this long delay.'"

The following pathetic song seems to have been suggested to Greene by the scene just described, and is a further proof of the singular disparity subsisting between his conduct and his feelings:

VOL. VII. No. 41. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Feb. 1.*

"BY A MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres grieve enough for thee.
Mothers wagge, prettie boy,
Fathers sorrow, fathers joy
When thy father first did see
Such a boy by him and me,
He was glad, I was woe,
Fortune changd made him so,
When he had left his prettie boy,
Last his sorrow, first his joy.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres grieve enough for thee.
Streaming teares that never stint,
Like pearle drops from a flint,
Fell by course from his eies,
That one anothers place supplies.
Thus he grieved in every part,
Teares of bloud fell from his heart,
When he left his prettie boy,
Fathers sorrow, fathers joy.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres grieve enough for thee.
The wanton smilde, father wept,
Mother cried, babie lept;
Now he crow'd more he eride,
Nature could not sorrow hide;
He must goe, he must kisse
Childe and mother, babie blisse,
For he left his prettie boy,
Fathers sorrow, fathers joy.

Weepe not, my Wanton, smile upon my knee,
When thou art old theres grieve enough for thee."

In the mean time he pursued his career of debauchery in Town, whilst his forsaken wife retired into Lincolnshire. In July 1588, he was incorporated at Oxford, at which time, says Wood, he was "a pastoral sonnet maker, and author of several things which were pleasing to men and women of his time: they made much sport, and were valued among scholars." In short, such had been the extravagance of Greene, that he was now compelled to write for his daily support, and his biographers, probably without any sufficient foundation, have chosen to consider him as the first of our poets who wrote for bread. It should be recorded, however, that his pen was employed not only for himself but for his wife; for Wood tells us, and it is a mitigating fact which has been strangely overlooked by every other writer, that he "*wrote to maintain his wife*, and that high and loose course of living which poets generally follow." We have reason, indeed, to conclude, that the income which he derived from his literary labours was considerable; for his popularity as a writer of prose pamphlets, which, as Warton observes, may "claim the appellation of satires," was unequalled. Ben Jonson alludes to them in his *Every Man out of his Humour*, and Sir Thomas Overbury, describing a chamber-maid, says "*she reads Greeces works over and over*;

but is so carried away with the Mirror of Knighthood, she is many times resolv'd to run out of herself, and become a lady-errant."

It must be confessed that many of the prose tracts of Greene are licentious and indecent; but there are many also whose object is useful and whose moral is pure. They are written with great vivacity; several are remarkable for the most poignant raillery; all exhibit a glowing warmth of imagination; and many are interspersed with beautiful and highly polished specimens of his poetical powers. On those which are employed in exposing the machinations of his infamous associates, he seems to place a high value, justly considering their detection as an essential service done to his country; and he fervently thanks his God for enabling him so successfully to lay open the "most horrible Coosenaries of the common Conny-Catchers, Cooseners and Crosse Biters," names which in those days designated the perpetrators of every species of deception and knavery.

But the most curious and interesting of Green's numerous pieces are those which relate to his own character, conduct, and repentance. Dr. Drake has given the titles of them at length, as unfolding the laudable views with which they were written. But, in whatever exquisite poetry Greene could deplore his own vicious habits, and by what excellent precepts soever he could direct the conduct of others, his virtues, Dr. D. justly observes, were confined to his books; they were theoretical, rather practical. For, however sincere might be his repentance at the moment, or determined his resolution to reform, the impression seems to have been altogether transient; he continued to indulge, with few interruptions, his vicious course, until a death, too accordant with the dissipated tissue of his life, closed the melancholy scene. He died in 1592, of a surfeit occasioned by eating pickled herrings and drinking Rhenish wine.

(To be continued.)

Book-keeping by single entry; containing the most approved and simple method of keeping a Tradesman's Accounts, &c. intended as a Supplement to Walkinghame's Arithmetic, by the Editor of that work. 12mo. 1s. London, 1817.

A cheap and useful introduction to a most important branch of commercial education.

Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, edited from Manuscript Journals, by Robert Walpole, M. A.—4to. £3. 3s. Longman and Co. London, 1817.

THOUGH professing to treat on European and Asiatic Turkey, this volume chiefly relates to the *classical* part of the Turkish dominions, and by far the largest portion of its contents is devoted to an explanation of the history, arts, and customs of antient Greece, by its modern appearance. Mr. Walpole has long been known as an accomplished scholar, and has conferred no small obligation on the lovers of classical literature, by editing the present elegant volume; the object of which, and its interesting nature, he has well explained in the Preface, whence we have extracted the following paragraphs.

The information derived from those who visit various provinces of the Turkish empire, is of a very different nature from that which is collected in travelling through parts of civilized Europe. In the former case, we not only become acquainted with a people whose habits, institutions, religion, policy, and usages, are entirely opposite to Christian Europe; but from researches connected with the geography and natural history of these countries, we are enabled to explain many passages of the sacred writers, as well as of other ancient authors; the customs also and modes of life which still prevail in Syria and Egypt afford occasional excellent illustrations of the Holy Scriptures; and coins, vases, inscriptions, throw light on the state of the arts among the Greeks, on different parts of their history, and on the palæography and dialects of their language.

But no person is qualified to pay equal attention to the various subjects which present themselves to his notice, in a journey through European and Asiatic Turkey; and any acquaintance with the geography, natural history, statistics, and antiquities of these countries is often obtained with great difficulty, even with those who are best prepared to direct their attention to such pursuits.

A selection, therefore, from the journals of different travellers, may be the means of bringing together in a single volume a greater variety of information than we can expect to find in the work of any individual.

The Memoirs comprised in these volumes, are *forty* in number; and when we add that they were written by Drs. Sibthorp and Hunt, Professor Carlyle, Messrs. Wilkins, Morritt, Hawkins, Haygarth, Raikes, and Davison, the late Col. Squire, Capt. Light, and other accomplished scholars, our readers will be enabled to judge of the rich and diversified instruction, and entertainment, which Mr. Walpole has here presented to their notice.

As our limits will not allow us to notice *every* article contained in the present classical volume, we shall confine our attention to those Memoirs principally, which are most interesting to the general reader.

The first article is an Account of a Journey through the district of Maina, (part of the ancient Laconia,) in the Morea, performed by Mr. Morritt in the year 1795. The Mainiots, having long maintained their independence against the pashas of the Morea, and the agents of the porte, guarded their frontiers with such jealousy, that travellers, journeying under Turkish protection, found it difficult to penetrate their country.—Undeterred, however, by the reports which he had received of their piratical and predatory character, Mr. Morritt entered this region by Calamata, a small but populous town, principally inhabited by Greeks, who were subject to the pasha of the Morea, and situated at a short distance from the sea, on the eastern side of the beautiful and extensive plain of Messenia. This town was formerly subject to the Venetians, many vestiges of whose architecture still remain; and, in consequence of its contiguity to the Maina, whither its Greek inhabitants, and those of its surrounding districts could easily remove both their persons and their effects, these people enjoyed a larger measure of liberty and security of property, than falls to the lot of these Greeks, who unhappily are subject to all the caprice and rapacity of their Turkish Governors.

The government of the Maina, at the time it was visited by Mr. Morritt, resembled in many respects the antient establishment of the Highland Clans in Scotland; being divided into petty dis-

tricts, under the command of a Capitano, or Chief, whose usual residence was a fortified tower, the resort of his family and clan in times of peace, and their refuge during war. These chieftains were independent of each other, the judges of their people at home, and their leaders when they took the field. The most powerful capitano of the district usually assumed the title of *Bey of the Maina*, and in that character discharged all the public duties of a sovereign; though, in the country itself, his power rested merely on the voluntary obedience of the other chiefs, and his jurisdiction in fact extended only over his own immediate dependents. As the population of this district exceeded its means of supply, the Mainiots imported from the Turks wheat, maize, and other articles of provision, and further contributed to their support by piracy and plunder, whenever they could conveniently accomplish their predatory designs. Acknowledging the titular supremacy of the Porte, they paid the Charach or capitation tax only when it suited them; and threw off their submission, when it was rendered unnecessary by a favourable year or any extraordinary sources of supply. By such rebellion they had frequently drawn upon them the vengeance of their powerful neighbours; but, supported by the peculiar position of their country, the Mainiots had as often repelled their invaders; and their very women, who are described as being well acquainted with the use of arms have, more than once, poured ruin upon them from the walls of some strong built tower or well situated village.

The passes of the interior part of the country are known only to the natives, and to penetrate along the coast, while the Mainiots are in possession of the mountains, would require courage and discipline very superior to such as are generally displayed by the Turkish soldiery. In the war conducted by Lambro, with Russian money, the Mainiots were found so troublesome to the Turks, that a combined attack was made upon their country, by the fleet under the Capoudan Pasha, which landed troops upon their coast, and the forces of the Morea, which marched at the same time from Misitra. The number of these two armies, probably exaggerated, was rated by the Mainiots at 20,000 men.

The result of the attack by sea was pointed out to me near Cardamyle; a heap of whitening bones in a dell near the town, the remains of the Turks, who, after suffering the severest privations, were not so fortunate as the rest in finding a refuge in their fleet. The attack by land was equally disastrous. After a fruitless attempt to advance, and burning a few considerable villages, their army was obliged to retire, harrassed by the fury of the people, while another party of the Mainiots burst into the plain of the Eurotas, drove off whatever they could plunder, and in the flames of Misitra, a considerable Turkish town, expiated the trifling mischief they had sustained at home.

Such are the stories at least which I heard repeated by their chiefs, and which the common people no less delighted to tell. Though easily united, when threatened by the Turk, yet frequent feuds, and petty warfare, too often arose between their chiefs at home; these feuds, however, preserved alive the martial spirit of the people, and they were perhaps, on this account more successful in their resistance than they would have been if their government was more settled, and they had enjoyed a more uninterrupted peace. By sea their warfare was still more inextinguishable. They infested with their row-boats every corner of the Cyclades and Morea, and made a lawful prize of any vessel that was too weak for resistance; or entered by night into the villages and dwellings near the shore, carrying off whatever they could find. Boats of this sort, called here *Trattas*, abounded in every creek; they are long and narrow like canoes; ten, twenty, and even thirty men, each armed with a rifle and pistols, row them with great celerity, and small masts with *Latine* sails are also used when the winds are favorable. Every chief had one or more of these, and all exercised piracy as freely, and with the same sentiments, as appear to have prevailed among the heroes of the *Odyssey*, and early inhabitants of Greece.

Habits like these, it may well be supposed, had a correspondent effect on the national character. Their freedom, though turbulent and ill regulated, produced the effects of freedom; they were active, industrious, and intelligent. Among their chiefs, I found men tolerably well versed in the modern *Romaic* literature, and some who had sufficient knowledge of their ancient language to read *Herodotus* and *Xenophon*, and who were well acquainted with the revolutions of their country. Their independence and

their victories had given them confidence and they possessed the lofty mind and attachment to their country which has every where distinguished the inhabitants of mountainous and free districts, whether in Britain, Switzerland, or Greece. The robbery and piracy they exercised indiscriminately in their roving expeditions they dignified by the name of war; but though their hostility was treacherous and cruel, their friendship was inviolable. The stranger that was within their gates was a sacred title, and not even the Arabs were more attentive to the claims of hospitality. When we delivered our letters of recommendation to a chief, he received us with every mark of friendship, escorted us every where while we staid, and conducted us safely to the house of his nearest neighbour, where he left us under the protection of his friend; there we again staid a short time, and were forwarded in the same manner to a third. To pass by such a chief's dwelling without stopping to visit it, would have been deemed an insult, as the reception of strangers was a privilege highly valued. While a stranger was under their protection, his safety was their first object; an insult to such a person would have aroused in their breasts the strongest incitements to revenge; his danger would have induced them to sacrifice even their lives to his preservation, as his suffering any injury would have been an indelible disgrace to the family where it happened.

The Mainiots profess the faith of the Greek Church, and, like most of the members of that church, were exceedingly superstitious. The softer sex were treated with respect, and partook with their husbands in the duties of domestic life, while they also shared with them the dangers of the field. At *Kitreés*, Mr. Morrith was entertained with great hospitality by *Zanetachi Kutuphari*, formerly Bey of the *Maina*. The account of this chieftain, and of his niece *Helena* to whom the place belonged, is so curious and interesting that we cannot resist the temptation of presenting it to our readers.

The house consisted of two towers of stone, exactly resembling our own old towers upon the borders of England and Scotland; a row of offices and lodgings for servants, stables, and open sheds, inclosing a court, the entrance to which was through an arched and embattled gateway. On our approach, an armed retainer of the

family came out to meet us, spoke to our guard who attended us from Myla. He returned with him to the castle, and informed the chief, who hastened to the gate to welcome us, surrounded by a crowd of gazing attendants, all surprised at the novelty of seeing English guests. We were received, however, with the most cordial welcome, and shewn to a comfortable room on the principal floor of the tower, inhabited by himself and his family; the other tower, being the residence of the *Capitanessa*, his niece, for that was the title she bore.

Zanetachi Kutophari was a venerable figure, though not above the age of fifty-six. His family consisted of a wife and four daughters, the two youngest of which were children. They inhabited the apartment above ours, and were, on our arrival, introduced to us. The old chief, who himself had dined at an earlier hour, sat down however to eat with us, according to the established etiquette of hospitality here, while his wife and the two younger children waited on us, notwithstanding our remonstrances, according to the custom of the country, for a short time, then retired, and left a female servant to attend us and him. At night, beds and mattresses were spread on the floor, and pillows and sheets, embroidered and composed of broad stripes of muslin and coloured silk, were brought in. These articles, we found, were manufactured at home by the women of the family; as the Greeks themselves invariably wear their under garments when they sleep, the inconvenience of such a bed is little felt.

April 12.—As the day after our arrival at Kitrés was Easter Sunday, we of course remained there, and had an opportunity of witnessing and partaking in the universal festivity which prevailed not only in the castle, but in the villages of the country round it. In every Greek house a lamb is killed at this season, and the utmost rejoicing prevails. We dined with Zanetachi Kutophari and his family at their usual hour, of half-past eleven in the forenoon, and after our dinner were received in much state by his niece Helena in her own apartments. She was in fact the lady of the castle, and chief of the district round it, which was her own by inheritance from her father. She was a young widow, and still retained much of her beauty; her manners were pleasing and dignified. An audience in form from a young woman accompanied by her sister, who sat near her, and a train of attendant females in the rich and elegant dress of the country, was a novelty in our tour, and so unlike the customs

which prevailed within a few short miles from the spot where we were, that it seemed like an enchantment of romance. The *Capitanessa* alone was seated at our entrance, who, when she had offered us chairs, requested her sister to sit down near her, and ordered her attendants to bring coffee and refreshments. We were much struck with the general beauty of the Mainiot women here, which we afterwards found was not confined to Kitrés; we remarked it in many other villages; and it is of a kind that from their habits of life would not naturally be expected.—With the same fine features that prevail among the beauties of Italy and Sicily they have the delicacy and transparency of complexion, with the brown or auburn hair, which seems peculiar to the colder regions. Indeed, from the vicinity to the sea, the summers here are never intensely hot, nor are the winters severe in this southern climate; the same causes in some of the Greek islands produce the same effect, and the women are much more beautiful in general than those of the same latitude on the continent. The men, too, are a well proportioned and active race, not above the middle size, but spare, sinewy, and muscular.

The *Capitanessa* wore a light blue shawl gown embroidered with gold; a sash tied loosely round her waist; and a short vest without sleeves of embroidered crimson velvet. Over these was a dark green velvet Polonese mantle, with wide and open sleeves, also richly embroidered. On her head was a green velvet cap, embroidered with gold, and appearing like a coronet, and a white and gold muslin shawl fixed on the right shoulder, and passed across her bosom under the left arm floated over the coronet and hung to the ground behind her.

Her uncle's dress was equally magnificent. He wore a close vest with open sleeves of white and gold embroidery, and a short black velvet mantle with sleeves edged with sables. The sash which held his pistols and his poignard was a shawl of red and gold. His light blue trowsers were gathered at the knee, and below them were close gaiters of blue cloth with gold embroidery, and silver gilt bosses to protect the ancles. When he left the house he flung on his shoulders a rich cloth mantle with loose sleeves, which was blue without and red within, embroidered with gold in front and down the sleeves in the most sumptuous manner. His turban was green and gold; and, contrary to the Turkish custom, his grey hair hung down below it. The dress of the lower orders is in the same form, with the necessary va-

riations in the quality of the materials and absence of the ornaments. It differed considerably from that of the Turks, and the shoes were made either of yellow or untanned leather, and fitted tightly to the foot. The hair was never shaved, and the women wore gowns like those of the west of Europe, instead of being gathered at the ancles like the loose trowsers of the East.

In the course of the afternoon we walked into some of the neighbouring villages; the inhabitants were every where dancing and enjoying themselves on the green, and those of the houses and little harbours of Kitrees with the crews of two small boats that were moored there, were employed in the same way, till late in the evening. We found our friend Zanetachi well acquainted with both the ancient and modern state of the Maina, having been for several years the Bey of the district. From him I derived much of the information to which I have recourse in describing the manners and principles of the Maniots. He told me that in case of necessity, on an attack from the Turks, the numbers they could bring to act, consisting of every man in the country able to bear arms, amounted to about 12,000. All of these were trained to the use of the rifle even from their childhood, and after they grew up were possessed of one without which they never appeared; and, indeed, it was as much a part of their dress as a sword formerly was of an English gentleman. Their constant familiarity with this weapon had rendered them singularly expert in the use of it; there are fields near every village where the boys practice at the target, and even the girls and women took their parts in this martial amusement.

Prosecuting his journey through this interesting little district, Mr. Morritt was every where received with kindness and hospitality: he has given several notices of remains of classical antiquity, for which we must refer our readers to the volume, as also for the late Dr. Sibthorp's valuable remarks illustrating part of Mr. M.'s journey, and his numerous observations on the Botany and Natural History of the Morea.

* The account of the "Journey from Parium to the Troad, and the ascent to Mount Ida", including the salt springs of Tousla, and the Ruins of Assos, is principally taken from the Journals of Dr. Hunt. It contains a variety of particulars, highly interesting to the clas-

sical scholar, especially the description of the libraries of Constantinople. Aided by the powerful influence of Lord Elgin, then British Ambassador at the Porte, Dr. Hunt and the late Professor Carlyle, penetrated even into the royal libraries in the seraglio, and those belonging to the schools, mosques, and colleges of the Dervises at Constantinople, as well as into the libraries attached to the Greek Churches. The result of their laborious investigations has proved, that in none of those vast collections of books was there a single classical fragment to be found, either original or translated. The volumes were in Arabic, Persian, or Turkish; and of all of them Professor Carlyle took exact catalogues. Besides several oriental MSS. relating to history and poetry, which since his lamented death have been purchased by the East India Company, Professor C. and Dr. Hunt obtained and sent to London *twenty-seven* copies of different parts of the New Testament, besides an Arabic and a Persian Version. These are now deposited in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

Next follow some interesting details respecting the agriculture of modern Attica, by Dr. Sibthorp; who, though he was fortunate enough to discover some beautiful plants on the celebrated mount Hymettus, could not succeed in procuring even a *taste* of its far famed honey. His account of the Greek mode of preparing *black and yellow* leathers, contains some particulars which deserve the attention of our English leather dressers.

The hair or wool being taken off the skin by its being soaked in a strong solution of lime-water, it was then put into a second, and afterwards into a third solution; it was next rubbed with dogs' dung. After this process, if the intention was to dye it black, it was put into a lixivium made by mixing powdered Balanida with boiling water, which is cooled by pouring in cold, before the skin is put into it. It then remains steeped some time, before it has acquired a due degree of astringency or toughness. It is then taken out and dried, and being greased with suet or animal fat is exposed to the sun. After this process it is coloured by being rubbed with powdered martial vitriol. The skin is polished by being stretched on a horse made

of box-wood, on which it is rubbed backward and forwards with a roller made of the same wood. The skin, when dressed, is worth from 40 to 50 paras the oke. The Balanida is brought from Eleusis, and sold at three paras the oke.

In dyeing the yellow colour, the leaves of the *Rhus coriaria* are used as the astringent instead of the Balanida; this is called *Pōdē*; is brought from Samos, and is sold at ten paras the oke. The leaves should be gathered before the tree ripens its fruit, as they then possess their astringent virtue in a superior degree. The skin being prepared is put into a vat of boiling water with the powdered grains d'Avignon, or the seeds of the *Rhamnus infectorius*; a sufficient quantity is used to give to the water the consistency of a paste. The skin remains in the lixivium until the water is cold, it is then rubbed with the hand, until it is sufficiently coloured. The waters of Athens contain a considerable quantity of salt; the rain water, and that of the rivers, particularly the Cephissus, are preferred. —In our return home we passed by a dyer's Βάφης, parcels of yarn, dyed of different colours, were hanging at his door, blue, yellow, green, and red; the blue was dyed with indigo; the yellow with grains d'Avignon; an orange colour was drawn from the *Chrysoxylon*. This is the wood of the *Rhus cotinus* found in the mountains about Marathon and Pendeli, and is brought to the dyers by the Albanians, of whom it is purchased at two paras the oke. The green is made by the yarn being first dipped in a solution of indigo, then afterwards in that of grains d'Avignon. A violet colour is drawn from a wood called Βακκμαλκόκκινον, and a red colour from the Βακκμαλκόκκινον; the last is sold at a high price. Cochineal is also used in dyeing the silks; this is purchased at forty piastres the oke. No use is here made of the Kermes, though it is collected in small quantities in the district of Casha; it is gathered in abundance in the Morea, where it is called *περιπόκκινον*.

A supplemental note to the preceding article, from the Journal of the Earl of Aberdeen, communicates the following interesting statements concerning the culture of corn in Attica.

Barley is chiefly cultivated in Attica, and the plain of Thria is still somewhat superior in fertility to the other districts of the country.

"It is the practice to turn the horses out

into the green barley.* This is done in the month of May; at that time the fields are seen full of horses and asses, tied each to a separate spot by the foot. They eat all the barley within the extent of their cord, and after that their position is changed; thus the whole of the field is equally benefited by the manure of the animal. The grain having been sown after the first rains in October or November, is at this time of considerable growth. The horses continue in the fields about a month; if, at the end of that period, there remains any thing uneaten, it is plucked up, and preserved as hay.

"The field being now free, the earth is broken by a plough of the most simple construction, and is sown with cotton; to cover this seed, the labourer fastens a strait plank behind two oxen, upon which he stands, and holding the reins in his hands he is thus drawn across all the furrows, until the whole be closed up and the seed secure.

"They begin to reap this cotton early in September, after which the land is again ploughed and sown with barley. In the following month of June, they either cut or pluck† up the crop, which is carried to a place more or less near to the field; sometimes paved, but more commonly the surface is only made flat, the earth in the neighbourhood of Athens being extremely hard. There, when all the crop is collected, a number of mares are brought from the hills in order to thresh it, which is effected in the following manner:

"In the middle of the place a post is erected, and to it is fastened a cord, at the other end of which the heads of two, three, four, and sometimes six of these mares are fastened. A man standing in the middle of the place makes them trot in a

* In the spring season, in parts of Syria, the horses are fed forty or fifty days with green barley, cut as soon as the corn begins to ear. —The horses of the grandes are frequently tied down in the barley-field, being confined to a certain extent by a long tether. Grazing is reckoned to be of great service to the health of the horses, and produces a beautiful gloss on the skin. Russell's Aleppo, ii. 178. Lucerne is also cultivated for the use of the horses; oats are not given to them. Some fields of this grain were observed by Russell about Antioch and on the sea-coast, but they were not cultivated near Aleppo. Βρώμη, or oats, were seen in Bœtia by Dr. Sibthorp.

† Wheat and barley, in general, do not grow half so high as in Britain, and are therefore not reaped with the sickle like other grain, but plucked up with the root by the hand. —Russell's Aleppo, i. 75.

circular direction until the cord is completely twisted round the post, and in consequence the animals brought close to it; he then makes them return, and by gradually untwisting the cord, extend the circle. By these means, the corn being kept by another man under their feet, is equally threshed, and the straw at the same time cut, for the mares are shod for this purpose. The grain being separated from the chaff by throwing it in the air, it is gathered into heaps, and the guards, some of whom always watch the progress of the work, affix the seal; that is to say, each heap is surrounded by four planks, on which the name of the Aga who is the proprietor of the tythes, is cut; and until the Aga has first taken his right, none of the grain is allowed to be carried into the town or removed from the spot.

"The harvest being over, the mares and a great many labourers go to Thebes, where they proceed in the same manner. In the heavy and moist land of Boeotia the corn is later in ripening; and therefore many of the labourers are doubly employed.

"When the whole is finished, the shoes are taken off the mares, and they with their young, are turned loose upon the mountains, until the next year."

The letters from Professor Carlyle to the present Bishops of Durham and Lincoln are exceedingly interesting, particularly his accounts of the Turkish and Greek libraries; but for these we must refer our readers to the volume itself as well as for Dr. Hunt's account of Mount Athos, and its celebrated monasteries, with their respective libraries.

(To be continued.)

On the Origin and Vicissitudes of Literature, Science and Art, and their Influence on the present state of Society:—A Discourse delivered on the opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution, 25th November, 1817. By William Roscoe, Esq. 4to. 5s. Liverpool, Harris; Cadell and Davies, London. 1817.

Most of our readers, we believe, are acquainted, that, since the commencement of the present century, in addition to the various public edifices which previously adorned the metropolis, several establishments have been formed for the diffusion of literature, science, and the useful arts, which are known

by the name of Institutions. By means of these establishments, a correct taste for literature has been diffused; while the various courses of lectures on the different departments of science have imparted to many the knowledge of those brilliant discoveries, which it is the glory of Britain that her sons have made. It was therefore with much pleasure, we learned that Liverpool, the second commercial port in the British empire, has added to the various literary establishments she already possesses, a Royal Institution, upon the plan of those already existing in the metropolis. Nor could any person be more appropriately selected to pronounce the discourse at its opening, than the elegant historian of Lorenzo de Medicis and Leo X.

After adverting to that recent calamity which has carried grief and consternation into every private family, and in consequence of which the opening of the Liverpool Royal Institution was for a short time postponed; and referring his hearers to the official report of the Committee for a detail of the various objects it embraces, Mr. Roscoe proceeds to inquire into the causes of the rise and progress of Letters, of Science, and of Art, and to trace the vicissitudes which they have experienced; at the same time taking notice of their bearings upon the more important avocations of life, and on the prosperity of those countries, in which they have been encouraged. We had marked a variety of passages, with which we were not more delighted than instructed, in this elegantly written discourse; but want of room limits our extracts to the following paragraph, on the influence of governments, and of a state of public insecurity on literary pursuits, and on the connection between commerce and intellectual improvement.

According to the degree of confidence which any government has in its own stability, will, in general, be the liberty allowed to the expression of the public sentiment, and in proportion to this liberty will be the proficiency made in literary pursuits. Nor must this freedom of opinion and expression be confined to particular subjects. Few governments, however arbitrary, have attempted to restrain

enquiries purely scholastic; the studies of classical literature or the pursuits of scientific curiosity; but this is not sufficient for the interest of letters. Debarred of expatiating at large on those more important subjects, which involve the regulations of society in politics, in morals, in manners and in religion, the human faculties become contracted, devoted to minute and trivial discussions, and unable to operate with vigour and effect even upon those subjects which are permitted to their research.

It has, therefore, seldom been in the power of an absolute monarch, whatever may have been his celebrity, to afford a degree of literary liberty equal to that which the people enjoy under a mixed or popular form of government; and, indeed, with whatever liberality it may be granted, it cannot be for a moment forgotten, that it is a bare concession of the sovereign, existing only during such time as his own interests may appear to him to admit of it, and accompanied with such conditions and restraints as he may think proper to prescribe. Hence, it is neither so certain in its duration, nor so extensive in its effects, as that which is founded in right, and defined by known and established laws. In a government legitimately constituted, the freedom of enquiry and of expression is a permanent principle, interwoven with the existence of the state; in an absolute monarchy it is temporary and accidental, depending upon the character and will of the prince, and may be suppressed or extinguished whenever he may conceive that his interest or his safety requires the adoption of such a measure. The consciousness that this power, though not exercised, still subsists, and the uncertainty by what degree of irritation it may be provoked, deaden the efforts of the timid, and restrain and circumscribe those of the bold; whilst the dissolving influence of arbitrary favour is often too powerful for even genius itself to resist.

But another striking distinction between a despotic and a popular government, as applied to the improvement of the human intellect, still remains to be noticed. In the former, as the administration of public affairs is concentrated in an individual, who is jealous of any interference in the exercise of his authority, a large field of enquiry and of improvement is shut out from the investigation of the people, whose chief incitement to exertion is the hope of those favours and rewards which the sovereign may think proper to bestow. But in a state which partakes of the nature of a popular government, the path to distinc-

tion, to honour, to wealth, and to importance, is open to all, and the success of every individual will, in general, be in proportion to his vigilance and his talents.

The studies of literature are only a reflection or shadow of the transactions of real life; and he who is a stranger to the hopes and fears, to the passions and emotions which agitate the mind in the affairs of the world, however he may be conversant with words and modes of expression, will only repeat, perhaps in a more elegant form, the ideas of others, but will never attain that originality and strength of thought, which is only derived from close examination and long observation of actual life. Wherever we turn our eyes on the annals of literature, we find its brightest ornaments amongst those who have retired from the field, from the senate, or from the bar, to bend the strength of their well exercised and indefatigable minds towards the pursuits of science or the cultivation of taste. It is they who have not only supplied the materials of history, but have taught the right use of those materials. In their works we see the living picture of mankind, such as he has been in all ages, and in all his variations. It is they who have given animation and reality to these studies, which without their frequent interference and powerful aid, would long since have degenerated into puerile and effeminate amusements.

Amongst the external causes that deaden the operations of the intellect, and destroy the vital principle of exertion, few have been more effectual than a state of public insecurity, and the long continuance of desolating wars. When the mind is agitated by apprehension, when the means of subsistence are precarious, when domestic attachments are endangered, and the duration of life itself is uncertain, how is it possible to turn to those studies which require uninterrupted leisure, and a perfect freedom not only from the severer calamities of life, but from the casual interruptions of society? The circumstances in which all Europe was placed during the middle ages, when, for a long course of time, one species of desolation was followed by another in quick succession, and the world was thinned in its numbers by famine, by pestilence, and by the sword, or debilitated and exhausted by oppression in every variety of form, exhibit too certain a cause of the deep debasement of the human mind, and of the almost total relinquishment of liberal studies. Even independent of the miseries occasioned by war, whether unsuccessful or successful, its long continuance is hostile and des-

tructive to letters and to arts. The ferocious spirit which it excites is highly discordant with that disposition which consults not merely the being, but the well-being of the human race; and endeavours to communicate to them the highest pleasures of which their nature is capable. In the arrogant estimation of brutal strength, wisdom and learning are effeminate and contemptible; and where those qualities are little esteemed, the attainment of them will no longer excite exertion. Even the interruption which takes place in the intercourse between different states, during the continuance of a war, is itself highly unfavourable to the progress of science and letters; as it prevents that free communication of discoveries and opinions between men of talents and genius, which excites a national and generous emulation, and has tended in a great degree to the improvement of mankind.

Thus then it appears that a state of general tranquillity, and a government which admits of the free exertions of the mind are indispensably necessary to intellectual improvement. But these are only negative advantages. Though the blossoms may escape the blight and the mildew, yet warm suns, and timely showers are requisite before they can expand, and ripen their fruit. It would, in fact, be in vain to expect that the arts and sciences should flourish, to their full extent, in any country where they were not preceded, or accompanied, by a certain degree of stability, wealth and competency; so as to enable its inhabitants occasionally to withdraw their attention from the more laborious occupations of life, and devote it to speculative inquiries, and the pleasures derived from works of art. Whenever any state has attained this enviable pre-eminence, and enjoys also the blessings of civil and political liberty, letters and arts are introduced—not indeed as a positive convention of any people, but as a natural and unavoidable result. Nor has the cultivation of these studies been injurious to the prosperity, the morals, or the character of a people. On the contrary, they have usually exhibited a reaction highly favourable to the country where they have been cherished; not only by opening new sources of wealth and exertion, but by exalting the views, purifying the moral taste, enlarging the intellectual and even the physical powers of the human race, and conferring on the nation where they have once flourished, a rank and a distinction in the annals of mankind, the most honourable and the most durable that can be attained.

Of the connection that has, from the earliest ages, subsisted between commerce and intellectual improvement, the records of the human race bear constant evidence.

The perfection and happiness of our nature arise in a great degree from the exercise of our relative and social feelings; and the wider these are extended the more excellent and accomplished will be the character that will be formed. The first step to commercial intercourse is rude and selfish, and consists of little more than an interchange, or barter, of articles necessary to the accommodation of the parties; but as this intercourse is extended, mutual confidence takes place; habits of acquaintance, and even of esteem and friendship are formed; till it may perhaps, without exaggeration, be asserted, that of all the bonds by which society is at this day united, those of mercantile connection are the most numerous and the most extensive. The direct consequence of this, is not only an increase of wealth to those countries where commerce is carried on to its proper extent, but an improvement in the intellectual character and a superior degree of civilization in those by whom its operations are conducted. Accordingly we find, that in every nation where commerce has been cultivated upon great and enlightened principles, a considerable proficiency has always been made in liberal studies and pursuits. Without recurring to the splendid examples of antiquity, it may be sufficient to advert to the effect produced by the Free States in Italy, and the Hanse Towns in Germany, in improving the character of the age. Under the influence of commerce, the barren islands of Venice, and the unhealthy swamps of Holland, became not only the seats of opulence and splendour, but the abodes of literature, of science, and the fine arts; and vied with each other not less in the number and celebrity of eminent men and distinguished scholars, than in the extent of their mercantile concerns. Nor is it possible for us to repress our exultation at the rising prospects and rapid improvement of our own country, or to close our eyes to the decisive evidence which every day brings before us, of the mutual advantages which commerce and literature derive from each other. Not only in the metropolis, but in many of the great commercial towns of the united kingdom, Academical Institutions are formed, and literary societies established, upon different plans and with different resources, but all of them calculated to promote the great object of intellectual improvement. In some of these the town of Liverpool has led the way.

It was, I believe, her Athenæum and Lyceum that set the first example of those associations which are now so generally adopted; and it may justly be observed that these establishments have no longer left the beneficial influence, which commerce and literature have on each other, to be inferred from historical deductions, or far sought arguments; but have actually brought them together, have given them a residence under the same roof, and inseparably united the bold, vigorous, and active character of the one, with the elegant accomplishments and lighter graces of the other.

From an establishment conducted, as the Liverpool Royal Institution is, by men of science, literature, and probity, we are warranted in expecting the happiest results to the commercial town, in the public spirit of whose inhabitants it has originated. To say that the discourse, which we have been considering, is worthy of the celebrated historian, whose name it bears, we are sure, is sufficient to recommend it to every one that is capable of appreciating the union of enlarged and comprehensive views with sound learning and elegant diction. The public are much obliged to Mr. Roscoe for complying with the wishes of the Liverpool Committee, in printing his discourse.

Conversations on Botany, with plates, 12mo. 7s. 6d. plain, 10s. 6d. coloured. Longman and Co. London, 1817.

THE object of this work is, to enable children and young persons to acquire a knowledge of the vegetable productions of their native country, by introducing to them, in a familiar manner, the principles of the Linnæan System of Botany. For this purpose the arrangement of Linnæus is briefly explained; a native of each class, with few exceptions, is examined, and illustrated by an engraving; and a short account is added of the principal foreign species. In consequence of the late Dr. Withering's valuable '*Arrangement of British Plants*' being the only botanical work of reference extant, that is calculated for persons unacquainted with the Latin language, the author has found it necessary to conform to his system. The

Latin names of plants are correctly accented, and their various uses are briefly, but satisfactorily stated. Of the manner in which this useful compilation is executed, our readers will be enabled to judge by the following extract from the seventh conversation.

MOTHER.

By far the greater part of the order Digenia, in the fifth class, is composed of what are called umbelliferous, or umbellate plants, which are so named from their particular structure. From the top of a straight stalk there arise several smaller ones, which spread out from it, as from a centre, like the ribs of an umbrella; and for this reason the plants are called umbellate, umbella being the Latin word for an umbrella. Each set forms what is called an umbel; and every rib is terminated by another set of stalks still smaller, called umbellules, like little umbrellas, each little stalk bearing at its end a single flower. You cannot have better examples of this tribe of plants, than the common hemlock and garden parsley.

Several of the umbelliferous plants are remarkable for their uses as food or medicine, or else for their poisonous qualities. The roots of most of those which grow on dry soils have an aromatic smell and taste, while those which grow in moist places, or in water, as many of them do, are nearly all poisonous.

The water cow-bane, *Cicu'ta viro'sa* grows in pools and rivers, and is one of the most violent of our vegetable poisons. Early in the spring cows are often killed by eating it; but as the summer advances, the smell becomes stronger, and they carefully avoid it. Linnæus mentions, in his *Lapland Tour*, that when he was at Tornea, he was told of a disease amongst the cattle, which killed a great many of them in the winter, but was much more prevalent in the spring, when they were first turned out to grass, and which the inhabitants could not account for. On examining the place where they had been feeding, he found it to be a marsh, in which the *Cicu'ta viro'sa* grew in abundance, and had been closely cropped by the cattle. By pointing out this poisonous plant, he enabled the people of Tornea to guard against the danger.

The water-parsnep, *Sium latifolium*, and water-hemlock, *Phellandrium aquaticum*, both natives of England, are also very poisonous. The carrot, *Dau'cus carro'tæ*; parsnep, *Pastina'ca sati'va*; Angelica, *Angelica Archangel'ica*; carraway, *Cit'rum*

carui; Coriander, Coriandrum sativum; and parsley, Apium graveolens; all of which you are acquainted with, are umbelliferous plants, and grow wild in England.

In Poland, the poor people make a fermented drink, which they use instead of ale, from the leaves and seeds of the cow-parsnep, Heracleum sphondylium, another umbellate plant, which is a troublesome weed in our meadows; and the Kamschatkans and Russians peel its stalks and eat them.

But do you think that you could know an umbelliferous plant from any other, by the description that I have given to you? Go into the garden, and try if you can find one.

EDWARD.

Here, mamma, are two.

MOTHER.

You have made a very good attempt, my dear; and are right in one of them, the shepherd's needle, Scandix pecten. I am not surprised at your mistaking the other, which is the common elder, Sambucus ebulus; for it certainly has the general appearance of an umbelliferous plant. But it is not this appearance alone that constitutes the character of the umbelliferous tribe, which is taken also from the structure of the flower itself.

The corolla of the umbellate plants has five petals; between every two petals is a stamen, and from the centre of the flower two styles arise, each with a single summit: these remain after the petals and stamens fall off, and crown the fruit, which, when ripe, opens in the middle, and is divided into two dry and naked seeds. The calyx in general is not very distinct.

If you now look at the elder, you will perceive how very different the flowers are from what I have just described. Instead of five petals, the blossom is of one piece, divided into five parts; there are, it is true, five stamens, but there is no style; and you will more frequently see three summits than two. The flowers of umbellate plants are not monopetalous; and there are never more or less than two summits and two seeds to each flower. The fruit of the umbellate tribe is a dry and naked seed, that of the elder is a soft berry. If you look again, you will see that one of your plants has the umbelliferous structure in general appearance only; for although the principal ribs all grow from the same stalk, like those in the umbel of the shepherd's needle, the smaller ones have not the same regularity; and each flower is borne on a little stalk of its own; while in the umbel-

late plants each rib of the umbellule itself supports on its end a single flower.

EDWARD.

Why does the gardener spread elder leaves near the mole hills?

MOTHER.

To keep away the moles, for they will not come near elder. You may have seen the coachman also putting branches of it in the horses' heads to keep off the flies, for few insects can endure the smell of this plant.

I shall conclude to-day, by telling you something about a few curious foreign trees, and our own useful plant the flax, which are in the class Pentandria.

The marking nut tree, Semicarpus anacardium, is a native of woody mountains in the East Indies. It is a lofty tree, and bears a fruit that contains a black resinous juice, which is used in the East for marking linen. This is done by putting the linen over the nut, and pricking it till the juice comes through, which makes a stain that never washes out. The fleshy receptacle, when roasted, has the flavour of apples, and is eaten by the natives of India.

In the forests of Java, Ceylon, and some other of the East India Islands, there is a very valuable tree, called the Indian oak, or teak-wood, Tectona grandis. The leaves, even on young trees, are nearly two feet long, and more than a foot in breadth. The trunk grows to an immense size, and the wood is the most useful timber of the East; it is supposed to be superior to every other for building ships.

The common flax, Linum usitatissimum, in the order Pentagynia of this class, may be said to be one of the most valuable of plants; for every kind of linen is manufactured from the bark of its stalks; and linen, worn to rags, makes paper. The seeds afford linseed oil, which is used in great quantities by painters; and after the oil has been pressed out, they form what is called oil cakes, with which cattle are fattened. Linnets have their name from the Linum, because the flax seeds are their favourite food. It is said that the plant came originally from Egypt; but it is now found wild in many parts of England. It will interest you very much to read an account of the method of preparing flax for making linen.

EDWARD.

Is all paper made of linen rags?

MOTHER.

No; what we most commonly use in England is so; but there are several kinds

of paper made of different materials. Paper was first manufactured in Europe about the year 1300, but by whom it was invented is not known. The Egyptian paper, which was in general use among the ancients, was the inner coat of the stem of the *Cyprus papyrus*, a species of rush, in the class of *Triandria*, that grew on the banks of the Nile. Chinese paper is prepared from the bark of several different trees; among others, of the elm and mulberry, but chiefly of the cotton tree. Our blotting paper is made of woollen rags. I have also seen paper that was manufactured in Scotland, of straw, seaweed, and even of leather; this last kind being particularly useful for packing, as it is water-proof and does not easily tear or take fire.

Altogether we have been much pleased with this unpretending little volume; the plates, which are twenty in number, are neatly executed; and, when coloured, exhibit elegant and accurate delineations of the plants which they are designed to represent.

Self-cultivation recommended; or, Hints to a Youth leaving School. By Isaac Taylor, Minister of the Gospel, at Ongar. Price 5s. 6d. Fenner, London, 1817.

THE subject treated on by Mr. Taylor in this neat little volume is interesting, from its aspect on the welfare of the rising generation, and from the necessity of correcting those false views which are too commonly taken of it; not by youth only, but by tutors and parents also. Those tutors are much mistaken, who suppose they have finished a youth's education because he has gone through the classics and the sciences, as taught at their establishments: and those parents are no less unwise, who dream of the possibility of receiving their sons from the academy to which they had entrusted them, with their education advanced beyond the necessity of further attention. Much remains to be done; and, generally, no small part of that remainder depends on the example and conduct of the parent himself. This becomes more than ever important, and has a wonderful influence on future life.

It is now, in truth, that the anxieties

of a parent begin; and the actions of the youth enable him to foresee the disposition of the man. He foresees, too, whether he will meet the inevitable evils in the world with prudence and firmness, or whether he will rush into them, and multiply sufferings which are but too numerous already.

A work that should meet the ideas of youth, and direct them to the purpose of reflection at this most important period of life, cannot possibly be without utility; and though the present is not so complete as the subject both requires and deserves,—of which the writer is sensible, for he proposes another volume—yet, so far as it goes, we may safely recommend it to the perusal of parents, and to the consideration of youth.

The general purpose of the tract is to exhort young persons to self-cultivation. The author places his subject in a variety of lights, and enforces it by a succession of arguments, evidently the result of his own observations, and coincident with the necessity he has noticed for urging to this *duty*, by considerations presented under different forms.

The human mind is not like a piece of mechanism, always to be moved by the same weight, or always to be balanced by the same wheel. The propositions and conclusions which are lost on one mind, or disregarded by one understanding, may prove highly influential on another; and, provided the purpose be but attained at last, and more generally than it otherwise might be, neither writer nor reader will complain of the labour bestowed on illustrations and arguments drawn from various sources, and brought to bear on the same points.

We presume, that Mr. Taylor intends to complete his work by pointing out the means to be employed in the desirable art of self-cultivation: this volume will then take its due place; and will form an honourable introduction to another, that shall realize what this recommends. From that, to which of course the greatest importance attaches, we anticipate sincere gratification; and, in the mean while, submit a specimen of the present, from which our readers may form a

judgment on the design and manner of the author.

When the duty of using our talent is under consideration, we should take a wider range than may at first sight appear to be needful. Whatever may be the presumed destination of a youth, there are certain sorts of knowledge appropriate to that specific situation. These, it will be readily owned, ought with great care to be cultivated. But the circumstances which turn up in life, are often very different from what parents intended, or the youth supposed. These will bring [him] into situations where talents not thought of will become most useful, perhaps absolutely necessary. Could we absolutely foresee what would happen, we could with greater certainty provide against, not only the direct plan, but also the contingencies of life. But as our foresight does not reach to such distance, and especially to the sudden turns, or rectangular contortions of our coming path; our only substitute is to provide knowledge, as far as possible suited to every occasion.

Indeed, should our occupation be, and continue, exactly as previous plan and preparation had supposed, yet will it not be wise to restrain the cultivation of our faculties to the narrow allotment which such a situation may happen to require. He that is not intended to be a carpenter, may find it of great importance to be able to drive a nail. Secondary opportunities will often bring into requisition, talents which our primary concern does not exercise. The advantage of being able to answer such demands is not small. Our own pleasure and accommodation, may much depend on an ability which in early youth we never thought of: nay, our safety may sometimes be connected with our adroitness, in matters seemingly out of our way. It may save us from much imposition, to know the general principles of some mechanic arts; the designing may fear to lay snares for us, if they think science has opened to us even some of her less recondite secrets. Not to add, that our general reputation (a matter of no small consequence) will be more firmly established, by our abilities being forth-coming in a variety of useful, or even of entertaining circumstances. Reputation is power, and knowledge gives it well. We might say, that a sort of disgrace attaches, in these days of mental cultivation, to many instances of ignorance, or inexperience, in things which yet form no part of our principal occupation; nor mingle in the least with our moral qualities. Such deficiencies betray either a want of liberal

education, or a negligence on our own part, by no means honourable. It may even be no crime not to know some things, but it is best not to be obliged to make the confession. Such as do know the point in question, may else (justly or unjustly) begin to despise our better and more important acquaintance with superior matters. The discovery of not being able to do things which lie quite out of our way, need not fill us with shame, it is true; but to avoid the appearance of such deficiency, by a little adroitness, will save us from many a sneer; and will yield to ourselves frequent satisfaction.

We cannot even tell of what use to our principal object, some lesser knowledge may be. Those who at immense labour, had almost raised at Rome one of the Egyptian obelisks, were upon the point of giving it up as impossible; the powers of their machinery being stretched to the utmost. An English sailor, whose curiosity led him to watch their movements, perceiving them quite at a loss cried out, "Why don't you mop the ropes?" The thing was done, and brought the obelisk presently to its perpendicular position. The method was familiar to him, but the engineer for want of knowing it, had nearly missed of his object; and, perhaps, lost his reputation. We are gone beyond the times which confined the farmer to the manual dexterity of the plough, or the hereditary knowledge of soils and seeds. The enlightened agriculture of the present day, draws much assistance from mechanics, botany, and chemistry. A counsel may ruin a good cause, if his knowledge is merely of law. And a divine, with all his divinity, may misconceive a sacred metaphor, unless he mingle general knowledge in a variety of forms, with his more appropriate studies.

Many similar anecdotes and illustrations are scattered through the volume, and meet the ingenuous youth where he least expects them; while they support the main design of the author with great power and efficacy.

Family Annals, or the Sisters. By Mary Hays, 12mo. 5s. Simpkin and Marshall, London. 1817.

This tale is well calculated to shew the advantages of moral culture over the *accomplishments* of modern fashionable life. The characters of the two Sisters are ably delineated; and the melancholy catastrophe, which befalls the victim of

dissipation, is portrayed in very striking characters. In the event of a future edition being required, we would suggest to the fair authoress to correct a sentiment which she has put into the mouth of one of her heroines, whom she introduces as expressing her hope, that the *chastisement* of her many errors and faults may *expiate* them. Such is not the doctrine of that volume, which we are antiquated enough to venerate and admire, as presenting with the purest system of ethics, the *only* source of consolation for a dying hour.

Should our pages be honoured by the perusal of any of our fair countrywomen who are in danger of being hurried into the vortex of fashionable dissipation, we would recommend this instructive tale to their attentive consideration.

The Naturalist's Pocket Book, or Tourist's Companion, being a brief Introduction to the different branches of Natural History with approved methods for collecting and preserving the various productions of Nature, by George Graves, F. L. S. 8vo. with plates, 14s. plain, 1l. 1s. coloured. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

Mr. Graves, who is advantageously known as an assiduous and accurate observer of nature, has in this neatly executed volume, attempted to supply inquisitive tourists with practical instructions for obtaining and preserving the various productions of the three kingdoms of nature. Such a work has long been a desideratum, and in the performance of his task the author has prefixed a general outline of the characters of each class and order, together with the essential or generic characters of the different families; which are generally accompanied with a brief sketch of the habits, economy, places of resort, food, and probable modes of procuring the various species. Much novelty of information cannot be expected in the Zoological, Botanical, or Mineralogical details; but Mr. G. has the merit of having compressed numerous and scattered facts into a compendious form; and his instructions for collecting and

preserving specimens are both ingenious and easy of execution. At the close of each head or chapter, he has annexed a sketch of a diary or calendar, somewhat on the plan of that published many years since by the Hon. Daines Barrington; by following this, the naturalist or tourist may record the results of each day's discoveries, together with such particulars as may be worthy of preservation.

If any future edition of this useful manual of natural history should be required, we would suggest to the author, the propriety of submitting it to the revision of some critical friend. More interesting information we have not often seen compressed into so short a compass. The plates are very neatly executed.

Memoirs of Mr. James H. Wood, late Surgeon to the Dispensary and Workhouse, at Blackburn, Lancashire. By the Rev. Thomas Wood, 12mo. with a Portrait. Baynes, London.

An affectionate and well-written memoir, by the father of the deceased, who died at an early age. It forms a very pleasing addition to the various pieces of Juvenile Biography, which of late years have issued from the press.

Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern; containing a description of the Boundary, Extent, Chief Cities, Sea Ports, Bays and Gulfs, Lakes, Rivers, Capes, Mountains, Forests, Islands, Government, Religions, Language, Population, Army, Navy, Revenue, Climate, Soil, Productions, Commerce, Historical Events, &c. of the several States, of the known world. To which are added, Historical, Classical, and Mythological Notes. By A. Picquot 12mo. 5s. Second Edition corrected and enlarged. Lackington and Co. London. 1817.

This ample Title page so accurately describes the contents of the present Manual of Geography, as to render any further analysis of it unnecessary. The alterations and additions in this second

Edition are so numerous, as almost to constitute a new work.

The classical, mythological and other notes, are confined to the most material points in classical and fabulous history; but, though they are necessarily brief, we have not discovered any omission of consequence. The changes in the political state of modern Europe, determined upon at the late congress of Vienna, have been duly noticed; and a correct account of the dominions of each sovereign has been given at the end of the description of Europe. On a comparison of Mr. Picquot's "Elements" with the various compendiums of Geography, that have been expressly compiled for the use of schools, we know of none which comprizes so much information in so short a compass.

A Course of Family Sermons, expressly adapted to be read in Families, by the Rev. Harvey Marriott. 8vo. 9s. Second Edition, corrected. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1816.

This author has formed a high standard of excellence, by which discourses for the use of families should be regulated. It is but justice to say that he has, in most instances, realized the views which he has developed in his preface; and that these short, plain, and impressive Sermons are well adapted for domestic use.

Lines suggested by the Death of the Princess Charlotte. By Thomas Gent, Author of a Monody on Sheridan: 4to. 1s. 6d. Taylor and Hessey, London: 1817.

THESE 'Lines,' as they are modestly termed, are a truly poetical offering to the memory of the illustrious Princess, whose loss we yet deplore. Apostrophizing the Genius of Britain (whom the poet beholds, arrayed in all the majesty of woe), he takes occasion to pourtray the excellent character of her Royal Highness in all those relations of life which she so eminently adorned. We extract the following passages for the gratification of our readers:

Then, wherefore, Albion! terror-struck, subdued,
[furl'd;
Sit'st thou, thy state foregone, thy banner
What dire affliction shakes that fortitude
Which prop'd the falling fortunes of the
world?—
Hush! hark! portentous, like a withering spell
From lips unblest—strange sounds mine ear
appal;
Now the dread omens more distinctly swell—
That thrilling shriek from Claremont's royal
hall,
The death-note peal'd from yon terrific bell,
The deepening gale, with lamentation
swoll—
These, Albion! these, too eloquently tell,
That, from her radiant sphere, thy brightest
star has fall'n!
And art thou gone?—grac'd vision of an hour,
Daughter of Monarchs! Gem of England's
crown!
Thou loveliest lily! fair imperial flower!
In beauty's vernal bloom to dust gone down,
Gone when, dispers'd each inauspicious cloud,
In blissful sunshine 'gan thy hopes to glow:
From Pain's fierce grasp, no refuge but the
shroud, [joys to know.
Condemn'd a Mother's pangs, but not her
Lost excellence! what harp shall hymn thy
worth,
Nor wrong the theme!—Conspicuously in
thee,
Beyond the blind pre-eminence of birth,
Shone nature in her own regality!
Coerc'd, thy spirit smil'd, sedate in pride,
Fix'd as the pine, while circling storms
contend;
But when in Life's serenest duties tried,
How sweetly did its gentle essence blend,
All-beauteous in the wife, the daughter, and
the friend!

A Poem upon the Death of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales and Saxe-Cobourg. By the Rev. R. Kennedy, A. M. 8vo. Hatchard, London, 1817.

THIS poem is supposed to be written, and the author informs us that most of it was written, a short time after the event which occasioned it, took place. It is designed as a record in verse of the sentiments universally entertained respecting the character of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, and of the profound grief expressed at her death by the whole British nation. The conclusion refers to the solemn acts of devotion performed by every class of our fellow-subjects on the day of her funeral.

Remarks, Moral, Practical, and Facetious on various interesting Subjects. Selected from the Writings of the late W. Hutton, Esq. F. A. S. S. of Birmingham. 12mo. 3s.

Mr. Hutton, in the course of a long life, saw much of human nature; and he saw it in various moods and tenses. He could scarcely avoid acquiring a stock of practical wisdom; and of that virtue called prudence, which is at all times necessary in the conduct of life. The reflections of a thinking man are never unworthy of notice; but, to do them justice they should be fresh from the experience of which they are the result; as acts of mere recollection, they lose much of their vigour. And this, perhaps, is no inadequate cause of that *mannerism* which usually marks the observations of the aged. They rarely maintain that piquancy which would essentially contribute to impress them on the memory, as well as on the understanding of those to whom they are addressed. The journal of a life, with observations *pro re natâ*, is read with greater pleasure, and profit too, than remarks made when the journey draws near its close, though these may be more general, and partake more of the nature of concentrated wisdom, than the former.

The selections contained in this tract, are thoughts on a variety of subjects; written, apparently, without much previous premeditation. Most of them are short; but we select two, on which the writer appears to have bestowed more than usual attention. The first concerns our readers, as readers; the second concerns them as members of the human race, and passengers along the road of this transitory life.

LETTERS.

The benefit of *Letters* is ascertained by comparing the practice of the fifteenth century with the present. Then, even the man of reflection, for want of this valuable resource, might think himself into a doze by his fire-side, and slumber away half his night's rest before bed-time. No magazines for mental subsistence were preserved in that barren period. His mind, starved and unemployed, sunk into inaction; instead of knowing what appertained to
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others, he did not know himself; the past and the future were hid from his eyes, and his utmost stretch of acquirement comprehended only a small part of his day, aided by a narrow tradition. The result was darkness, slavery, ignorance, prejudice, poverty of substance and of thought, bigotry, and superstition. Neither could he draw intelligence from others, for their literary fountains were as dry as his own; his manners were as savage as his judgment was erroneous.

But the man of the present century becomes heir to immense treasures. The generations which are past, as well as that present, have stored up more amusement than he can grasp. The collection of ages lies open to view: he beholds things which are past as if they were present; lights up his dark mind at a constellation of luminaries. Before him expands a capacious garden, rich in culture, where he can gather what flowers he pleases. Here he tastes the tree of knowledge without danger. Solitude no longer disgusts; for, should he lose his company, he cannot lose himself. He commands the living and the dead: what they acquired he possesses. So far from dozing away the day, he can scarcely spare the night for sleep.

The results of the press are, juster ideas, a refinement of taste and judgment, advances in civilization, the introduction of wealth, light, and freedom. Anciently the man who understood the alphabet, was reputed a conjurer; but now he may understand something more, and be reputed a blockhead!

HUMAN LIFE.

Man seems formed for variety, whether we view him in a rational or in an animal light: a sameness of temper, habit, diet, pursuit, or pleasure, is no part of his character. The different ages of his life also produce different sentiments: that which gives us the highest relish at one period, is totally flat at another. The bauble that pleases at three, would be cast into the fire at threescore; the same hand that empties the purse at twenty, would fill it at fifty; in age he bends his knee to the same religion which he laughed at in youth; the prayer-book, that holds the attention of seventy, holds the lottery pictures of seven; and the amorous tale that awakens the idea of twenty-five, lulls old age to sleep. Not only life is productive of change, but every day in it. If a man would take a minute survey of his thoughts and employments for only twenty-four hours, he would be astonished at their infinite variety.

II. Man is a time-piece: he measures out a certain space, then stops for ever. We

see him move upon the earth, hear him click, and perceive in his countenance the marks of intelligence. His external appearance will inform us whether he is old-fashioned, in which case he is less valuable upon every gambling calculation. If we cast a glance upon his face, we shall learn whether all be right within, and what portion of time has elapsed. This curious machine is filled with a complication of movements, very unfit to be regulated by the rough hand of ignorance, which sometimes leaves a mark not to be obliterated even by the hand of an artist. If the works are directed by violence, destruction is not far off. If we load it with the oil of luxury, it will give an additional vigour, but, in the end, clog and impede the motion. But, if the machine is under the influence of prudence, she will guide it with an even and a delicate hand, and perhaps the piece may move on till it is fairly worn out by a long course of fourscore years.

There is a set of people who expect to find that health in medicine which possibly might be found in regimen, in air, exercise, or serenity of mind.

There is another class among us, and that rather numerous, whose employment is laborious, and whose conduct is irregular. Their time is divided between hard working and hard drinking, and both by a fire. It is no uncommon thing to see one of these, at forty, wear the aspect of sixty, and finish a life of violence at fifty, which the hand of prudence would have directed to eighty. The strength of a kingdom consists in the multitude of its inhabitants; success in trade depends upon the manufacturer; the support and direction of a family upon the head of it: when this useful part of mankind, therefore, is cut off in the active part of life, the community sustains a loss, whether we take the matter in a national, a commercial, or a private view.

We have a third class, who shun the rock upon which these last fall, but wreck upon another: they run upon Scylla, though they have missed Charybdis; they escape the liquid destruction, but split upon the solid. These are proficient in good eating; adepts in the culling of delicacies, and the modes of dressing them. Masters of the whole art of cookery, each carries a kitchen in his head. Thus an excellent constitution may be stabbed by the spit. Nature never designed us to live well and continue well; the stomach is too weak a vessel to be richly and deeply laden. Perhaps more injury is done by eating than by drinking; one is a secret, the other an open enemy: the secret is always supposed to be the most dangerous. Drinking attacks by assault,

but eating by sap: luxury is seldom visited by old age. The best antidote yet discovered against this kind of slow poison, is exercise; but the advantages of elevation, air, and water, on one hand, and the disadvantages of crowd, smoke, and effluvia on the other, are trifles compared to intemperance.

We have a fourth class, and with these I shall conclude, and shut up the clock. If this valuable machine comes finished from the hand of Nature, if the rough blasts of fortune only attack the outward case, without affecting the internal works, and if reason conducts the piece, it may move on with a calm, steady, and uninterrupted pace, to a great extent of years, till time only annihilates the motion.

An Excursion to Windsor, through Battersea, Putney, Kew, Richmond, Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton Court; interspersed with Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, for the Improvement of the Rising Generation: With an Account of His Majesty's last Walks on the Terrace of Windsor Castle.—Also, a Sail down the River Medway, from Maidstone to Rochester, and from Rochester to the Nore, upon the Opening of the Oyster Beds. By John Evans, A. M. to which is annexed, a Journal of a Trip to Paris, in the Autumn of 1816, by way of Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, Brussels, and Waterloo. By John Evans, Jun. A. M. 12mo. 9s. with a plate and several Wood Cuts. Sherwood and Co. London. 1817.

Mr. Evans has long been known as a successful teacher of Youth; and in addition to his former useful publications designed for their benefit, he has conferred upon them no small obligation in presenting to their use the present well-written volume. It comprizes a fund of entertainment and information, particularly in literary Biography, interspersed with numerous anecdotes and appropriate moral observations. The excursion to Paris by Mr. Evans, Jun. does not present many new facts relative to the places visited by him; but it is written in a manner that is both pleasing and creditable. Altogether, we recommend this publication as an agreeable present for young persons.

A Critical Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte of Wales and her Infant Son, with the probable Causes of their Deaths and the subsequent appearances, &c. &c. &c. &c. By Rees Price, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo. 3s. 6d. Chapple, London, 1817.

In addition to the official communications made to the British Nation by authority, Mr. Price professes to draw his information from authentic private sources. On the correctness of his reasoning we cannot pretend to decide. But as he has dedicated his "Inquiry" to "the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain," we must leave it to that august tribunal to review the important and afflictive "Case," which Mr. P. has attempted to elucidate.

Literary Register.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Robert Mc. William, architect, has in the press, an essay on the origin and operation of the Dry Rot; in which the source of the disease is investigated, with a view to establish the modes of prevention and cure on rational principles. It will make a quarto volume, illustrated with plates; and to it will be annexed suggestions on the cultivation of forest trees, with abstracts of the forest laws from the earliest times.

BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Nichols will soon publish a third volume of the illustrations of Literary History, including memoirs of George Hardinge, Esq.

The Rev. T. R. England has in the press, letters from Abbé Edgeworth to his friends, written between 1777 and 1807, with memoirs of his life.

Mr. Woodley, Editor of the Cornwall Gazette, is preparing an account of his Literary Life, with anecdotes of many distinguished literary characters.

An account of the Life, Ministry and Writings of the Rev. John Fawcett, D. D.

fifty years Minister of the Gospel, will be shortly published by his son.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A new edition of Potter's *Antiquities of Greece* is printing at the University Press of Edinburgh; with an appendix, by Professor Dunbar, containing a concise History of the Grecian States, and a short account of the lives and writings of the most celebrated Greek Authors. The former editions of this book were disfigured by certain antiquated translations from the Greek and Latin poets. These in this edition have in general been omitted, and more elegant translations have been substituted from Pope, Dryden, Rowe, and other moderns.

EDUCATION.

An edition of Sallust, editing by Mr. Valpy, will shortly appear.

The Comedies of Terence, by the same, are also in a state of forwardness.

In the press, and will be published in the course of the present month, a new edition of M. Des Carriere's *Histoire de France*, much enlarged, and brought down to the present time by the author.

MATHEMATICS.

The Principles and Application of Imaginary Quantities, book II.; being the principles of those quantities, as deduced from a particular case of functional projection; and the second of the series of original tracts on various parts of the mathematics. By Benjamin Gompertz, Esq.

Essays on Algebraic Subjects, concerning the laws, expansion, and summation of series.—1. By the principles of Binomial Factors.—2. By the Combinatorial Analysis.—3. By the Differential method. By Peter Nicholson.

A new and correct translation of Ptolemy's *Quadripartite*, with notes and observations. By J. Cooper, Editor of the new edition of Placidus de Titus' *Primum Mobile*.

The manuscripts of the late Mr. Spence, of Greenock, were some time ago submitted to Mr. Herschel, who has selected the most complete. The students of pure mathematics will be gratified to hear that the volume is now preparing for publication, and will be ready early in the ensuing spring, to which a biographical sketch of the author will be prefixed by his friend Mr. J. Galt.

Mr Wm. Cole is printing, conversations on Algebra; being an introduction to the first principles of that science.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A concise description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales, ornamented with engravings. By Nicholas

Carlisle, F. R. S. M. R. I. A. Assistant Librarian to his Majesty, and Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Lectures on the history of ancient and modern Literature. Translated from the German of Fred. Schlegel. With notes and an introduction by the translator. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, Vol. III. Part 1. 4to. £1 5s.

A new edition of Smollett's Miscellaneous Works, by Anderson, in six octavo volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

A Pocket Companion; or, Advice to Servants, of both sexes, on some of the most important duties attached to that station. By D. Pool, who has lived in that capacity for thirty years.

Encyclopædia Metropolitana; or, Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on an original plan; with appropriate and entirely new engravings:—comprising the two-fold advantage of a philosophical and an alphabetical arrangement. In four principal divisions (a portion of which will be given in every part) viz. I. The pure Sciences, 2 vols.—II. The mixed and applied Sciences, 6 vols.—III. Biography, chronologically arranged, interspersed with chapters of national and general history, 8 vols.—IV. An alphabetical, miscellaneous, and supplementary division, containing a Gazetteer, or complete vocabulary of Geography; and a philosophical and etymological Lexicon of the English Language; 8 vols.—An Index, 1 vol. Total twenty-five volumes.—Vol. I. Part 1, £1 1s.; fine paper, with proofs, £2 2s.

Mr. Chambers, author of an introduction to Arithmetic, has in the press, a work entitled Geographical Questions and Exercises blended with historical and biographical information.—In this publication Mr. C. has so framed the questions and exercises, that geography, history and biography may be taught at the same time. It contains several hundred questions, &c. combining interesting historical facts, with notices of the most distinguished characters both ancient and modern.

Mr. C. W. Rordanz, is about to publish, the Mercantile Guide, being an account of the principal commercial places on the Continent of Europe, of their monies, exchanges, weights and measures, charges, duties, &c. in one volume, 8vo.

MUSIC.

A selection (from the best composers) of glees, madrigals, canons, rounds, catches, duets, &c. By James King, in 12 numbers, price 2s. 6d. each, forming a volume of about 160 folio pages, and comprising

the best performances, both in respect to beauty of composition and purity of language. The whole arranged with an accompaniment for the piano forte.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Mawe is printing familiar lessons in Mineralogy, in which will be explained the methods of distinguishing one mineral from another.

NOVELS.

Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. will soon publish the Hall of Hellingsby, or the Discovery, a novel.

In a few days will be published, a tale in two volumes, under the title of Delusion, by the author of a highly popular novel.

Early in the present month will be published Tales of My Landlady. Edited by Peregrine Puzzlebrain, Esq. in 3 vols. 12mo.

Early in this month will be published Sir James the Ross, a border story, in one vol. 12mo.

Zelix Alburez; or, Manners in Spain, interspersed with poetry. By Alex. R. C. Dallas, Esq. in 3 vols. 12mo.

Nature Displayed, in her mode of teaching language to man; or, a new and infallible method of acquiring languages with unparalleled rapidity. Deduced from the analysis of the human mind, and consequently suited to every capacity. Adapted to the French. By N. G. Dufief, author of the New Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English Languages, &c. &c. To which is prefixed, a developement of the author's plan of tuition, differing entirely from every other; so powerful in its operation, and so very economical, that a liberal education can be afforded even to the poorest of mankind; by which is obtained, the great desideratum of enabling nations to arrive at the highest degree of mental perfection.

POETRY.

The Suffolk Garland, a collection of poems, songs, tales, ballads, &c. relative to that county, is in the press.

Mr. Peter Coxo has in the press, the Social Day, a poem, embellished with twenty eight engravings.

Sir James Bland Burgess, Bart. will soon publish, in an octavo volume, the Dragon Knight, a poem, in twelve cantos.

Rhododaphne; or, the Thessalian Spell, a poem, will soon appear in a fcap octavo volume.

Early in this month will be published a Translation of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, by the Rev. J. H. Hunt, A. M. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

POLITICS.

Considerations on the principal events of the French Revolution, from the period of

the administration of Mons. Necker, to the Fall of Buonaparte. By the Baroness de Stael. In 3 vols. 8vo. The work will be published at the same time both in French and English, and both editions will be printed under the superintendence of M. de Schlegel, pursuant to the express desire of the authoress.

THEOLOGY.

A corrected and enlarged edition of Bythner's *Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis*, is in the press, and the first part will soon appear.

Dr. D. Dewar, of Aberdeen, has an octavo volume of Sermons in the press.

Dr. J. P. Smith has in the press, the Scripture Testimony of the Messiah, in 2 octavo volumes.

The Rev. W. Hett, of Lincoln, has in the press, 2 volumes of Discourses on various subjects and occasions, which will appear in the course of the ensuing spring.

Dr. Winter is preparing for publication, a second edition of Pastoral Letters on Non-conformity, addressed to young persons, which will be ready about the middle of February.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Letters written during a tour through Ireland. By John C. Curwen, Esq. M.P. In 2 vols. 8vo.

La Scava; or, some account of an excavation of a Roman town on the hill of Chatelet in Champagne, between St. Dizier and Joinville, discovered in the year 1772. To which is added a journey to the Simplon, by Lausanne, and to Mont Blanc, through Geneva: by the author of *Letters from Paris* in 1791, 1792; the *Praise of Paris* in 1802; a slight *Sketch* in 1814; two *Tours* in 1817. In 8vo.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

In the press, and shortly will be published, a *Cruise*; or, three months on the Continent. By a Naval Officer, illustrative of anecdotes, of which the author was a witness, embellished with coloured plates.

Dr. Adam Neale has in the press, travels through Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, in a quarto volume, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Mr. Henry Sass, Student of the Royal Academy of Arts, is preparing for the press, a *Journey to Rome and Naples*; containing also a dissertation on the Fine Arts.

Edward Blaquier, Esq. has in the press, a translation of Signor Pananti's narrative of a residence at Algiers, with notes.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ARTS: FINE.

An *Analysis of the Transfiguration of Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino*; translated from

the Spanish of Sig. Benito Pardo di Figueroa. Illustrated by seventeen heads, traced from the picture, and finished of the same size, by M. J. Gaubaud, principal Painter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, colomblé folio £6 6s.; with proof impressions £8 8s.; or in three parts at £2 2s. each; with proofs £2 16s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Legal, Literary, and Political Life of the late Rt. Hon. John Philpot Curran, once Master of the Rolls in Ireland: comprising copious anecdotes of his wit and humour; and a selection of his poetry. Interspersed with occasional biography of his distinguished cotemporaries in the senate and at the bar. By William O'Regan, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An account of the Captivity of Captain Robert Knox, and other Englishmen, in the Island of Ceylon; and of the Captain's miraculous escape, and return to England, in September 1680; after a detention on the island of nineteen years and a half. Written by himself, and first printed in 1681. To which is prefixed, a sketch of the geography, civil and natural history, commerce, &c. of Ceylon, brought down to the year 1815. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Life and Errors of John Dunton, Citizen of London; with the lives and characters of more than 1000 contemporary divines, and other persons of literary eminence. To which are added, Dunton's *Conversation in Ireland*, and selections from his other works. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

A biographical memoir of the public and private Life of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte; illustrated by recollections, anecdotes, traits of character, with a circumstantial detail of her last moments, and of the funeral, and incidental information upon persons and events connected with the subject of the memoir, from the most authentic sources; also, an appendix in which some valuable documents are preserved. 8vo. 12s.; with the portrait on India Paper, the view of Claremont and Grounds coloured, and an extra plate, price £1 in boards.

DRAMA.

Retribution; or, the Chieftain's Daughter: a tragedy in five acts. By John Dillon, performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. 8vo. 3s.

EDUCATION.

A Greek Primer: containing the various inflections of nouns, participles, and verbs, with numerous vocabularies, and a few easy extracts with explanations. Also, an

appendix of verbs, simple and compound, conjugated in full. By Adam Dickinson, author of the *Selectæ Græcæ*. 3s. 6d.

An easy and useful Introduction to Arithmetic, intended to benefit the scholar by the simplicity of its arrangement, and to perfect him in the most useful rules. Designed more especially for the use of day schools. By C. Bowyer, Superintendent of Sir John Jackson's School, Dover. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Remarks on a Course of Education, designed to prepare the youthful mind for a career of honour, patriotism, and philanthropy. By Thomas Myers, A.M. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Cornelii Nepotis excellentium imperatorum Vitæ; ad fidem optimorum exemplorum denuo castigatæ: editio septimadecima accuratissima. In *Ædibus Valpianis*. 2s. 6d.

A Companion to the Globes, comprising an astronomical introduction, the various problems that may be performed by the Globes, preceded by the subjects to which they refer, and accompanied by numerous examples, recapitulatory exercises, &c. calculated to convey a complete knowledge of the use of the Globes, and of the principles on which the science is founded, by a private Teacher. 1s. 6d.

Likewise a Key to the above. 2s.

Galgignani's Grammar and Exercises, in twenty-four lectures on the Italian language, third edition, with numerous additions and improvements, by A. Montucci, Sanese, LL.D. 8vo 8s. boards.

Italian Extracts, being an extensive selection from the best Classic and Modern Italian Authors, intended as a supplement to the above Grammar and Exercises, by A. Montucci, Sanese, LL.D. second edition, 8vo. 9s. boards.

HISTORY.

The History of British India. By James Mill, Esq. with maps by Arrowsmith. 3 vols. 4to. £6 6s. bds.

LAW.

A complete collection of State Trials and Proceedings for High Treason and other crimes and misdemeanors, from the earliest period to the year 1783, with notes and other illustrations. Compiled by T. B. Howell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and continued from the year 1783 to the present time, by Thomas Jones Howell, Esq. vol. 24, royal 8vo. £1 11s. 6d.

An argument for construing largely the Right of an Appellee to insist on Trial by Battle; and also for enabling him to plead his former acquittal in abatement of an appeal of felony; with an appendix, containing a report of a debate in the House of Commons on a motion to abolish appeals of

murder in the British North American Colonies. By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. 1s.

The Clerical Guide; or, Ecclesiastical Directory; containing a complete register of the prelates and other dignitaries of the church; a list of all the benefices in England and Wales, arranged alphabetically in their several counties, dioceses, archdeaconries, the names of their respective incumbents; the population of the parishes; value of the livings; names of the patrons, &c. &c. And an appendix, containing alphabetical lists of those benefices which are in the patronage of the crown, the bishops, deans, and chapters, and other public bodies, royal 8vo. £1 boards.

MATHEMATICS.

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Histoire de la revolution de Saint Domingue; par Dalmas, 2 vol. 8vo. 18s.

Foreign

Foreign Literary Gazette.

DENMARK.

It is now some years since we reported the case of a foreign officer, who was relieved, if not cured, in a case of pulmonary disease, by the vapour of the resin he was burning to secure some bottles of wine. —Whether the hint has been taken, which we then dropped, is more than we can tell; but the practice seems to be gaining ground. In our own country, the vapour of burning tar has been directed to the cure of consumption; and not without success: and Dr. Gall has employed a method of curing the itch, and other eruptions on the skin of a like nature, by means of the vapour of burning sulphur. This has met with sufficient success to have attracted the notice of the Danish Physicians. A Report on this subject was read to the College at Copenhagen, by Professor Herhold, in January, 1817. It must be owned that there seems to be no reason why a remedy offered by Nature, in combination with water, should not possess considerable powers in the state of vapour.

FRANCE.

Essai sur l'instruction des Aveugles, &c. —Essay on the Instruction of the Blind, or Analytical Sketch of the methods taken to instruct them; by Dr. Guillié, Director General and principal Physician to the Royal Institution for the cure of blind females, in Paris. 8vo. with figures, printed by the blind patients; sold for their benefit at the Institution, rue St. Victor, No. 68.

Whatever can be done towards alleviating a calamity so heavy as the loss of sight, deserves an honourable place in our esteem: and this work recommends itself no less by the performances it shews on the part of the blind, than by the subject it treats, and the abilities of its author.

The history given by Dr. Guillié, of this benevolent establishment, is to this effect.—The first who undertook to create a school for the instruction of the blind, was M. Valentine Haüy; and of the accident that led him to the conception of such a thing, he has himself given the following account in his *Précis Historique*, or introductory narrative. "Some years ago, a novelty of a singular kind drew a numerous assemblage of people at the entrance of one of those places of refreshment, which are found on the public walks. Eight or ten poor blind objects, each wearing a pair of spectacles on his nose, as a kind of diminution of the peculiarity of his appearance,

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were placed in a long gallery where the music was stationed: here they executed a symphony not of the most harmonious description, but which seemed highly to delight those who attended to it. A sentiment of a very different description struck me to the heart, and I meditated from that moment, by what practical methods to convert to the advantage of these unfortunate persons, those powers and means of which they had at present but an apparent, not to say, a ridiculous enjoyment. The blind, said I to myself, may know objects by the difference of their forms; the blind do not mistake the value of a piece of money. Why might they not distinguish an *ut* from a *sol*, an *a* from an *f*, if those characters were rendered the subjects of the sense of feeling."

The first asylum opened by benevolence for the youthful blind, was in the year 1784, at the expense of the Philanthropic Society, who engaged M. Haüy in undertaking their instruction. This was in the *rue Notre Dame des Victoires*. In 1785, the number of scholars who were admitted *gratis*, rose to twenty-five. They had made such progress in the following year, that they were admitted to the honour of performing before the King, at Versailles. The author enters into very instructive details on the progress of this establishment, on the reverses which it had to sustain, and on the courage shewn by those who had interested themselves in its welfare, in surmounting those obstacles which opposed it.

All is now arranged, says he, the classes are filled with promising students, distinguished by their aptitude at learning; and some are distinguished among our public performers, by the admiration and wonder of visitors.

The treatise which follows this short history is divided into three parts: —

The first comprises several considerations on the intellect and disposition of the blind. The question is discussed, whether the loss of one sense is compensated by improvements in the others; and this is answered in the affirmative. To this succeed observations on the memory of blind persons, on the faculties they develop, and on the superiority which some of these enjoy over the same talents—among persons who retain the sense of sight. The moral state of the blind affords a series of remarks, including the nature of their ideas: and this first part closes with a curious parallel between the condition of those who are blind, and that of those who are deaf and dumb.

The second part is devoted to the bio-

graphy of blind persons who have become celebrated in the arts and sciences.

The third, and most important part, contains the modes of instructing the blind; and is divided into two sections. The first includes the various parts of intellectual instruction; such as, characters in relief, and reading, printing for the use of the blind, of the books also which are proper for them, and of their manner of writing; then follows a description of the means employed to teach them the elements of geography, to initiate them in the study of languages, of mathematics, and of music; and what are the methods devised to obtain means of communication between the blind and the deaf and dumb.

The second division of this part relates to the hand labours common to both sexes, in which the blind are engaged; such as knitting, spinning, making purses, tapes, girths, socks for the feet, list shoes, and list carpets, making whips, birch brooms, &c. Other employments are followed by the boys only; such as weaving, stuffing chair-bottoms, rope spinning, basket making, works made of straw, of rushes, and of cane. This section closes with an account of their amusements and recreations.

A number of plates designed and engraved very carefully, contribute essential assistance towards understanding the details into which the author enters.

We have been more particular in our report on this work, than perhaps, we otherwise should have been, because the subject is one that interests our nature by explaining the method devised to counteract one of the severest misfortunes that can befall suffering humanity. It is of consequence, also, to those gentlemen among ourselves, who have the charge of similar works of mercy, which do honour to our island; and if it may contribute, in any degree, to the advancement of a science so benevolent, it will answer the purpose of the charitable and philanthropic.

Lithography: Ancient Monuments.

We understand that, lately, considerable improvements have been made in the Art of Lithography, or obtaining impressions from stone, among our ingenious men in England. We therefore wish to point out a department of art to which foreign amateurs have thought it particularly applicable; that of Ancient Monuments, and other articles of Antiquity. Lately have been published at Paris, by G. Engelmann, director of the Lithographic Society, three numbers of a work, in small folio, entitled, "Ancient Monuments and picturesque Edifices of the Seine and Marne,

and of the Upper Marne, executed by the Lithographic process. These exhibit a liberty of pencil, and firmness of style, which is reported to be singularly happy in representing that class of objects to which they are here applied: the process even improves the original designs.

Health of Seamen considered.

It may be thought that the English nation has carried the Art of preserving the health of Seamen, to the greatest height, nevertheless, considering the importance of the subject, we presume that every information respecting it, cannot but be acceptable. The Minister of the Marine has lately ordered the printing of a Memoir on the causes of the diseases of Seamen, and the cautions to be taken to preserve their health in sea-ports, &c. We have not seen the work; but, judging from the authority that has patronized it, should presume that it must possess respectability and talent.

John Bull copied à la Française.

The pleasure of grumbling which formerly was claimed by John Bull, as his prerogative, is now shared with him—it cannot be wrested from him, by the Politicians of France. An old proverb says, "one mend faults is worth two find faults;"—we have not at this moment the satisfaction to present one mend faults, but if our readers think proper to reverse the proverb, and to estimate two find faults, as equal to one mend faults, we can present a pair on which we wish them to form their own opinion, *pro hac vice*.

Sur le Budget of 1818, by the Viscount de St. Chamans, master of requests to the Council of State. The author of this pamphlet, says, a foreign pen, insists vehemently against the fatal project of laying on the Agricultural interest, the additional half franc in augmentation of the land tax: he says it will be ruinous; and it ought to be exchanged for direct taxes on other articles;—but he has not thought proper to inform his reader on what articles it would be less onerous. This reproach he has incurred by his negligence.

A second performance—to judge from its title is *non compos mentis*, on the subject of national distress—"The cry of the people addressed to the King, to the Ministers, to the Marshals of France, to the Deputies, to the Magistrates, to all Frenchmen, by Alexander Crevel. This work, (says the same pen) of M. Crevel, is filled with declamations, in the writer's usual style against—but, he never ventures to propose any one feasible remedy by which the evils he complains of may be removed, or even ameliorated. No, not to find faults is his province, not to mend faults.

Third Centenary of the Reformation.

The late celebration of the third centenary of the Reformation, has been felt as a kind of epocha, in France, among other countries. An account of it has been published, under the title of "Celebration of the secular festival of the Reformation, as conducted in the Christian Consistorial Church of the followers of the Augsburg Confession of Faith, at Paris. November 1, 1817, containing a relation of the Festival, of the discourses delivered, of the prayers offered, and the hymns sung, as well in French as in German, on that occasion. The price of this pamphlet is marked but at one franc; and the profit is to be given to the poor. To what extent the poor have derived benefit from any other mode of beneficence on this occasion we have not had opportunity of being correctly informed.

GERMANY.

We have hinted at the persevering attempts making by the partizans of animal magnetism to establish their system: the author of the following work, is determined to push his researches into its origin and antiquity deep enough: he traces it to the Romans, the Greeks, and the Egyptians; whom he supposes to have had a knowledge of the art, and, perhaps, to have performed some of their conjuring tricks by it. The reproach cast on the Delphic Apollo, and other oracular deities, that he made very free with the person of the priestess seated on the tripod, will occur to the memory of the learned reader among other things. The work here announced is called *Schediasma de Mesmerismo ante Mesmerum, in quo disquiritur, num veteres Egyptii eorumque coloni ad Pontum Euxinum Græci, Romani atque alii, illud inventum Mesmeri, quod Magnetismum Animalem vocant, re ipsa, cognitum habuerint eoque usi fuerint?* Auctore Gerbrand Bruning. 4to. Groninguen.

HOLLAND.

We have noticed among the French articles an official directory for preserving the health of seamen; the same important subject has occupied other nations. Among the prize questions proposed by the Society of Sciences at Haarlem, is one bearing on this point: "What is the most suitable and proper manner of provisioning vessels for long voyages, especially vessels of war, with reference to the health of the seamen?"

From another question proposed by the same Society, we learn that the old complaint, of the decreasing depth of water in the Texel, still continues. The question is

conceived in these terms: "What artificial means may be employed to improve the arms of the sea of the Texel, as well generally, as in particular near the *Schulpengat*, and to render them effectually deeper?"

Whatever some, into whose hands this may happen to fall, may think on this subject, and on the little interest our country need take in the question, we can inform them, that evidence has lately passed through our hands, amply sufficient to prove that the river Thames, itself, is far from becoming deeper; and that this is not the only river of our island which makes a contrary progress.

ITALY.

The most respectable presses of Italy appear to be engaged on works of considerable extent; rather, perhaps, honourable to the writers of that country in times past, than in time present; yet such as could not be undertaken without considerable reliance on the disposition of the public to patronize works of merit, though expensive.

Sig. Pietro Custodi has published, at Milan, the last two volumes, being the 49th and 50th, of the Italian Economists.

At the same city, Sig. Melchior Gioja has published the sixth and last volume of his *Systema Raggionata*, &c.; A General and Argumentative System of the Economic Science. This system contains the theory and practice of all the branches of administration, public and private. But the first part only of this work is what is announced as complete: the practical part will also be treated in several essays, which will appear in succession: the subject of the first of them is the nature of merit, and the rewards to which it is entitled.

At Venice Alvisopoli prepares a collection of Select Poetry, under the title of *Raccolta di Poesie scelte in dialetto Veneziano*. It will include twelve volumes, and will form a companion to the works already published at Milan, and at Naples, which comprise pieces written in the dialect of those cities respectively.

Bettoni, at Brescia, announces a new edition of the work of Count Giambattista Cornioni, called "the Ages of Italian Literature," in ten volumes, 12mo. Cornioni's work terminated at the year 1750; the present edition will be brought down to the year 1800.

At Pisa, Nicolo Caparro, proposes a new edition of the life of Lorenzo of Medicis, translated from the English of Mr. Roscoe,

by Sig. Macherini. Corrections are announced for this edition; but whether of the original or of the translation, we do not know: but, we are glad that the publishers have acquired courage enough to insert into this edition, an article omitted from the former, "on the Reformation effected by Luther," a subject, probably, thought unfit to appear in a Catholic country.

We merely mention the following work, which may be useful to some of our ladies who amuse themselves with keeping silkworms: *Storia de' Bachi de seta*, &c. The History of Silk Worms, with a new method of rearing them, introduced in the year 1816, in the kingdom of Lombardy, by Count Vincenzo Dandolo. Published at Milan.

The learned world will be pleased to find, that Sig. Angelo Maio continues to search after ancient works hitherto imperfect, little known, or supposed to be lost. This diligence lays the whole body under obligation, as is evident from the reprinting of several of his recovered pieces, in different places: as, for instance, *Dionysii Halicarnassei Romanorum Antiquitatum, pars hactenus desiderata, nunc denique ope codd. Ambrosianorum ab Angelo Majo quantum licuit restituta, Grace. Ad. edit. princ. Mediolanensem. gr. in 8vo. Frankfurt, 1817. Price 1 florin 30 kr.*

PRUSSIA.

Highways, Roads, formation of, &c.

Among the public works of our island, we presume to say, that the roads and communications are not those which do us the least credit as a nation, especially since the introduction of the mail coach system; nevertheless, they certainly do not display that interference of Government which marks the roads of some other countries.

Much has been done and more has been attempted by our legislature, and by private individuals to facilitate intercourse, by experiments on the construction of carriages, &c. as well as on the formation of roads. We presume, therefore, that we assist in this intention by announcing the publication of a work called *Anleitung*, &c. Treatise on the construction and conservation of highways and roads, by M. F. de Alten, Director of the Academy of Architecture at Berlin, one volume, 8vo, with 3 plates.

In his introduction the author compares navigable rivers, highways, and common roads, with respect to the certainty, celerity, and cheapness of carriage.

In the work itself, the author treats on 1. the proper and suitable direction of highways in general. 2. On the ascent and descent of highways. 3. On the formation of highways in mountainous countries. 4. On the dimensions of highways, on their convexity, or barrelling, and on summer communications. 5. On the ditches along the road-side, and on the manner of turning aside waters from brooks, streams, &c. 6. On the best way of discharging floods and overflows, on the construction of drains and bridges. 7. On several geometrical operations necessary for such constructions. 8. On the labour, materials and utensils necessary in the formation of highways and roads.

The author also treats on close roads, on the paving of towns and villages through which high roads pass; on the opening of passages, and the repair of roads; on the division of roads by distances; on planting trees along the road sides; on turnpikes; on compensations due to proprietors who lose any part of their property by means of improvements made in the roads; on the best manner of rendering narrow roads and lanes passable to waggons, &c. on the expenses of roads, with estimates, &c.

The reader will judge from the contents of this work whether it might not be useful among us; though undoubtedly, the calculations, and principles adopted, must, as a matter of course, be more particularly suited to the country for which the whole is composed.

RUSSIA.

Phænomenon: Fowl with a Human Face.

Among the advantages attending the progress of knowledge it is not one of the least, that signs and omens with the terrors formerly attendant on a *lusus naturæ*, are now little heeded. Formerly a prolific mule was a portent; an animal with a greater number of members than nature had given its kind afforded an augury, which boded no good, generally, "to a certain great man, in a certain great place;"—at present, we shall hardly be able to excite the smallest degree of trepidation in our readers, by introducing to their acquaintance *Beschreibung*, &c. Description of a hen chick having a human face, with a figure drawn from nature, at Moscow. It is described by G. Fischer, who has the care of the collection of curiosities belonging to the public establishment in that metropolis. Whether if this extraordinary bird could meet with a mate like itself, the world might not be gratified with a breed of *poultry* eminently wise and intelligent, must be left to the determination of time and opportunity.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRAVELS OF ALI BEY AND ROBERT ADAMS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—In the discussion on Ali Bey's travels, in the Journal of Science and the Arts, (vol. I. p. 270,) are the following words.

"Ali Bey has added in a separate chapter, all the information he received respecting a Mediterranean sea from a merchant of Morocco, of the name of Sidi Matte Buhlal, who had resided for many years at Tombuctoo, and in other countries of Soudan, or Nigritia; the most material of which was, that Tombut is a large town, very trading, and inhabited by Moors and negroes, and was at the same distance from the Nile Abid (or Nile of the Negroes, or Niger) as Fez is from Wed Sebu, that is to say, about three hundred English miles."

As this passage is quoted from Ali Bey by the first literary society of Great Britain, and is therefore calculated to create a doubt of the accuracy of what I have said respecting the distance of the Nile el Abrede from Timbuctoo, in the enlarged editions of my account of Morocco, page 297, I consider it a duty which I owe to my country, and to myself, not to let this sentence pass through the press, without submitting to the public, through the same medium of intelligence, my observations on the subject.

Sidi Matte Buhlal is a native of Fas; the name is properly *Sidi El Matie Bu Hellal*; this gentleman is one out of twenty authorities from whom I derived the information recorded in my account of Morocco, respecting Timbuctoo and the interior of Africa: his whole family, which is respectable and numerous, are amongst the first Timbuctoo merchants that have their establishments at Fas. I should, however, add, that among the many authorities from whom I derived my information relative to Timbuctoo, there were two Musselmen in particular, merchants of respectability and intelligence, who came from Timbuctoo to Santa Cruz, soon after I opened that port to Dutch commerce, in the capacity of agent of Holland, by order of the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Yezid, brother and predecessor of the present Emperor Soliman: these two gentlemen had resided at Timbuctoo and other parts of Sudan 15 years, trading during the whole of that period with *Durbeyta*, on the coast of the

Red Sea, with *Jinnie*, *Houssa*, *Wangara*, *Cashna*, and other countries of the interior, from whom, and from others equally intelligent and credible, I procured my information respecting the *Mediterranean Sea* in the interior of Africa, called *El Bahar Sudan*, i. e. the sea of Sudan, situated fifteen days' journey east of Timbuctoo. These two Musselmen merchants had amassed considerable fortunes at Timbuctoo, and were on their journey to Fas, their native place; but, in consequence of a civil war at that time raging throughout West Barbary, particularly in the province of Haha, through which it was indispensable that they should pass on their way to Fas, they sojourned with me two months, after which they departed for Fas with a Caravan.

These intelligent Moors gave me much information respecting Timbuctoo and the interior countries where they had resided: they sold me many articles of Sudanic manufacture, among which were three pieces of fine cotton cloth, manufactured at Timbuctoo, and some ornaments of pure gold in *or-molu*, of exquisite workmanship, of the manufacture of *Jinnie*; one of these pieces of Timbuctoo manufacture of cotton interwoven with silk of a square blue and white pattern, dyed with *indigo* of *Timbuctoo*, I had the honour to present to the British Museum, in April, 1796, where it is now deposited.*

I have been led into this digression from certain insinuations that have been insidiously propagated, reflecting on the accuracy of my statements respecting the interior of Africa; and I must add, that I always have felt, and still feel confident, that in proportion as we shall become more acquainted with the interior of this unexplored continent, my account will be so much the more authenticated; my confidence in this opinion, however dogmatical it may appear, is founded on the original and intelligent sources of my information, on a long residence and general acquaintance with all the principal inhabitants of West Barbary, whose connections lay in Sudan and Timbuctoo; in a competent knowledge and practical acquaintance with the languages of North Africa, and a consequent ability to discriminate the accuracy of the sources of my intelligence. This being premised, I now proceed to offer to the public my animadversions on the above

* This piece of cloth about 2 yards wide and 5 long, I first offered to Sir Joseph Banks, who declined receiving it, but at the same time suggested that it was an article deserving public notice, and would be considered an acceptable present by the British Museum.

quotation from the Journal of Science and the arts.

I have actually crossed the *Wed Sebu*, or the river *Sebu*, alluded to in the above quotation, which passes through the Breber Kabyl of *Zamure Shelleh*; I have crossed the same river several times at the city of *Mequinez*, and also at *Mchedama*, where it enters the Atlantic ocean, in lat N 34° 15, and from this experimental knowledge of the course of that river, I can affirm with confidence, that it is not inaccurately laid down in my map of West Barbary, facing page 1 of my account of Morocco, and that it is not 300 English miles from Fas, but only 6 English miles from that city. I can also assert, from incontestible testimony, that Tombut or Timbuctoo, is not 300⁰ miles from the Nile El Abrede, but only about 12 English miles from that stream, the latter being south of the town.

Respecting the following passage in the above quoted Journal of Science and the Arts, p. 272:—"This river contains the fierce animals called *Tzemsah*, which devour men:" I shall only observe, that *Tzemsah* is the word in the African Arabic which denominates the *Crocodile*; farther on in the same page, we have the words,—

"We must suppose that the Joliba makes at this spot a strange winding, which gives to the inhabitants of Morocco the opinion they express."

This supposed winding is actually asserted to exist, and is denominated by the Arabs *El Kase Nile*,† i. e. the arch or curve of the Nile; and is situated between the cities of Timbuctoo and Jennie.

I should here adduce some further testimony respecting the course of the Nile, El Abude; but as the quotation from Ali Bey in the above Journal of Science and the Arts, page 271, asserts it to be towards the east; and, again, in page 272, declares it to be towards the west; such incoherence, I presume, requires no confutation. I consider that it originates from Moorish inaccuracy.

The *La Mar Zarak* of Adams, if any such river exist, may be a corruption of *Sageu El Hunria* i. e. the Red Stream, a river on the southern confines of Sahara, nearly in the same longitude with Timbuctoo. This river the late Emperor of Morocco, Muley Yezid, announced as the southern boundary of his dominions; but from the accounts which I have had of it, it was not of that magnitude which Adams

ascribes to the *Mar Zarak*, nor was it precisely in the neighbourhood of Timbuctoo when I was a resident in South Barbary. Rivers, however, which pass through sandy or desert districts, often change their courses in the space of twenty-four hours, by the drifting of the moving sands, impelled by the wind, instances of which I have myself witnessed.

If this river proceeded from the desert, it might have had the name of *El Bahar Sahara*, i. e. the river of Sahara. The word *La Mar*, is a lingua franca, or corrupt Spanish word, signifying the sea, and might have been used to this poor sailor by a native to make it the more intelligible to him, many Spanish words having crept into the Arabic vocabulary, which are occasionally used by those Africans who have had intercourse with Europeans.

The next passage for animadversion is as follows:—"The state in which he represented Timbuctoo, and its being the residence of a negro sovereign, instead of a Musselman"

The state in which he has represented Timbuctoo, is, I think, extremely inaccurate; and being a slave, it is more than probable that he was placed in a *foudaque** or caravansera, belonging to the King, which he mistook for his palace; but that his narrative should be deemed inaccurate because he has described the town of Timbuctoo to be under the sovereignty of a negro prince, is to me incomprehensible. The various sources of information that I have investigated, uniformly declare that sovereign to be a negro, and that his name in the year 1800 was Woolo.

This account is confirmed by Adams, who says, Woolo was King of Timbuctoo in 1810, and that he was then old and grey-headed: some years after the above period, Riley's Narrative, epitomized in Leyden's Discoveries and Travels in Africa, vol. 1st. speaking of the King of Timbuctoo, says, this sovereign is a very large old grey-headed black man called *Shegar*, which means Sultan. This, however, I must observe, is a misinterpretation of the word *Shegar*, which is an African Arabic word, and signifies red or carotty, and is a word applicable to his physiognomy, but certainly not to his rank, *Abd-shegar*, a red or carotty negro.

If these two testimonies since 1800 be correct, then the *Anachronism* of which I am accused in the new supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica (article *Africa*) is misapplied.

* See Jackson's enlarged account of Morocco, &c. p. 297.

† Ibid. page 305, note.

* See Jackson's enlarged account of Morocco, p. 298.

Many of this King's civil officers, however, in 1800, were Moosselmen, but the military were altogether negroes.

However fervent the zeal of Mohammedanism may be at Timbuctoo, it is not, I imagine, sufficient to convert the negroes, who have not the best opinion of the Mohammedan tenets. Yet the negroes are disposed to abjure idolatry for any other form of religion, that they can be persuaded to think preferable, or that holds out a better prospect; a convincing proof of which has been seen in the readiness of the Africans of Congo and Angola to renounce their idolatry for the Christian faith; and by the conversion of thousands to that faith, by the indefatigable zeal of the Catholic Missionaries, when the Portuguese first discovered those countries; and which, if the Sovereign of Portugal had persevered with that laudable zeal with which he began to promote the conversion of the Africans, the inhabitants of those extensive and populous countries, might at this day, have been altogether members of the Christian Church!!

I am, &c.

JAMES G. JACKSON.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

Homo sum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

MISSIONS IN RUSSIAN TARTARY.

THE last Report of the Edinburgh Missionary Society contains a pleasing account of the progress of their labours in this part of Europe, as well as a description of the manners and mode of life of the Trukmen, or Turcomans. From this interesting document, we make the following extracts:

The Trukmen are a nomadic and pastoral tribe of Tartars, who inhabit chiefly the great Kitzliar Steppe, between the Kuma and the Terek, eastward from Karass towards the Caspian. They seldom, if ever, settle in villages; but roam from place to place, encamping in tents, with their herds and flocks around them, wherever they can find suitable shelter and pasturage. Their language approaches nearer to the Turkish, than that of the other Tartars; and, in consequence of the nature of their occupation, their spirit is less ferocious, and their habits

more gentle and domestic. During Mr. Galloway's visit to them, on which he was accompanied by John Steele, one of the ransomed boys, he was highly gratified with the reception which they gave, equally to his instructions, and to the copies of the New Testament and Tracts, which he took along with him for distribution. The cart in which he travelled was for some days constantly surrounded by crowds, earnestly requesting books; and saying, with every appearance of deep interest, that they wished to know the way of salvation. And when some of the Kara Nogays, another tribe who wander about like the Trukmen, and who are perhaps the most bigoted Mahomedans of all the Tartars, endeavoured to persuade them not to receive such books, because they did not agree with the Koran; the Trukmen told them that they (viz. the Nogays) were ignorant persons, and that the books were recommended to them by those who knew more than they.

The importance which the Directors have been led to attach to Astrachan, as a central Station for Missionary exertion, and as the seat of an establishment for translating and printing the Scriptures in the various languages of Asiatic Russia, has been fully justified by every month's intelligence, which, during the past year, they have received from their Missionaries.

The labours of Mr. Mitchell, and his coadjutor, James Peddie, at the Missionary Press, and of Mr. Dickson, in revising, correcting, and translating, have been such as to merit the highest commendation.—When it is considered that these have been the only constant and efficient labourers at this post of duty, and that, besides having to attend to the instruction of their own families, they have had to converse, almost daily, and often for hours together, with Persians and others who visited them with the view of obtaining copies of the New Testament and information concerning the truths of Christianity, some estimate may be formed of their activity, and diligence, and zeal, from the following statement of what they have been enabled to accomplish within the short space of a twelvemonth. During that period, viz. from Jan. 1st, 1816, to Jan. 1st, 1817, there have issued from the Missionary Press—

800 copies of a Turkish Tract, containing the first three chapters of Genesis.

800 copies of an Arabic Tract, containing Exodus ch. xx. and Matthew ch. v.

2000 copies of a Tartar Tract, for the Orenburg Mission.

2000 copies of an Arabic Tract, containing a Short History of the Bible; with a small Catechism annexed.

4000 copies of a Tartar Catechism, for the Kirghisians, &c. at Orenburg. And 5000 copies of Luke's Gospel, of the Karass Translation, for the Russian Bible Society: making, in all, 14,600 copies of various religious publications.

During the same period, they have bound and prepared for distribution, 904 copies of the Psalms in Turkish (printed the preceding year); 134 of the Karass New Testaments; and 3400 of the Gospel by Luke: besides stitching, &c. the Catechism and Tracts.

Nor have these publications been suffered to lie beside them undisposed of, or unused: for, with the addition, to the above, of about 600 copies of the Scriptures in various languages received for distribution from the Russian Bible Society, they have sold, circulated gratis, sent to Karass, to Orenburg, to the government of Cherson, to Theodosia and Sympheropol in the Crimea, or given to the Bible Committee in Astrachan, no fewer than 2566 copies of the New Testament, in whole or in part, or portions of the Old Testament, together with 6548 Catechisms or Tracts; in all, 9114 copies.

The Directors next advert to Mr. Pater-son's journey through the Crimea; and state that the interest excited by his conversation was almost universal, and by no means confined to the professors of any one religion in particular. During the whole of his itineracy through Little or Crim-Tartary, till he reached Perecop, only three Priests refused the New Testament, one of whom did not return the copy, which he received to examine, till after he had it nearly a day in his possession. Mollas, and Effendis, and Imams, in every district of the country, welcomed the precious gift: several Natives of Turkey carried it along with them to the places of their residence; and not only Greeks, but Jews, and Mahomedans, and Pagans, seem prepared to receive the Gospel.

The following extracts from his Journal will not be read without feelings of peculiar interest:

At a village between Mariupol and Perecop, "a number of people, among whom was the Headman of the village, came with a young Molla, and begged a New Testament. I gave him Tracts, but he earnestly begged a Testament. He said he would read it in the Mejed, and pray for the welfare of my soul. I told him that the Effendis would not allow it to be put in the Mejed, nor to be read there: but the people insisted to the contrary, and said that the house belonged to them, and not to the Effendis. After some conversation, I solemnly addressed the young Molla, and

delivered the New Testament into his hands. He went away very happy. The Headman of the village begged a Tract and a Testament for his son. The greater part of the inhabitants were assembled, and a number of them urged me to stay with them some days.

"At this place, my young friend Shatuse," whom he had met three days before, and who had received a copy of the New Testament, with many expressions of gratitude, "came up to me on horseback, saluted me after the Eastern manner, and kissed my hand. He had brought his New Testament bound in his *BASHLUX* or covering for the head, and I suspected that he had been ordered to give it me back. But how agreeably was I disappointed to hear him tell me, that he loved the New Testament; that he had left his mother's house; and was determined to follow me wherever I went, and become my son! He said that his friends and the Mollas had advised him to do so. He proceeded with me on my journey through the other villages."

At a village between Theodosia and Kertch, "a number of Tartars being assembled, I desired Andrew Hay to take a New Testament and read to them, while I gave away tracts to Russians who were stationed there on account of the post. I then myself read to the Tartars, one of whom was anxious to purchase a New Testament. I told him that it was the Gospel of Jesus, and the Word of God: and that, as I myself had received it for nothing, I would give it him, provided he solemnly promised to read it. 'We are all sinners,' I added; 'and had not God revealed his will to us in his Word, we ourselves could never have found it out.' This book (taking it up in my hand) tells us how we may be reconciled to God, how we may obtain his friendship, and be eternally happy. I give it then to you as the Word of God: read it as such, and may God grant a blessing!' After he received it, he kissed the book and my hand, and then carried the Testament to his tent. He almost immediately returned with a ruble, which he offered to Andrew Hay; and, on his refusing the present, came and complained to me. But I said to him, 'Friend, keep your money: keep the book: the boy whom I have stands in need of nothing. All that I desire of you is, to read the New Testament, that you may be eternally saved.' To this he replied, 'I shall read it: my brother shall read it: the Mollas and Effendis in our neighbourhood shall read it: and we shall all pray for the welfare of your soul, and that God may be gracious to you.'

.....

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the Seventeenth Report of the Church Missionary Society, we have much interesting information respecting the success of their different Missions in Africa; but there are also some painful details of promising prospects in Western Africa, now nearly closed by the cession of Goree and Senegal to the French, and by the revival of the Slave Trade, as carried on by some of the European Powers; particularly by the Spaniards, and by *other nations*, under the protection of their flag.

The Missionaries settled in the Rio Pongas, after surmounting difficulties and surviving injuries of a kind and degree unknown to their fellow-labourers in any other part of the world, had just attained, what they had so long sought, the free consent of the Natives to preach to them the Everlasting Gospel.

They had patiently laboured with the children, while the parents would barely tolerate their residence in the country; and their success with the children, in the judgment of those who know the true value of things, has been an abundant remuneration for all that has been expended and endured.

And now the Adult Natives themselves are become willing to hear! They have witnessed the lives of these men among them for many years. They saw them sit down in the midst of them, at the very time when the Slave Trade was a traffic sanctioned by the laws of this country, and by those of the whole civilized world. They had never seen white men but as panders to their passions—stimulating them to a cruel and iniquitous sale of their fellow creatures, by a liberal return of such articles as gratified their appetite or their vanity. They utterly disbelieved, therefore, the professions of the Missionaries, that they asked permission to settle among them for no other end than to do them good; because they had no rum, nor guns, nor powder, wherewith to inflame their passions, and to enable them to gratify them when inflamed; and because they found them measure out their cloth and their tobacco, not by wholesale as the price of a kidnapped human being, but retailed day by day as the equitable purchase only of the food on which the self-denying Missionary was to support life. And when, at length, they were brought, by the patient and consist-

ent conduct of the Missionaries, to believe their professions, yet so utterly debased and degraded were their minds by that traffic which our nation in particular had so long maintained with them, that they had no other value for the education offered to their children than as it would enable them, as they conceived, to become more cunning than their neighbours! But the Missionaries, borne down by disappointment, and looking round them almost with despair of benefiting a people so deeply degraded, seized the offer of these children as a gift of God; and gladly became teachers of these babes, in the hope that they should outlive the difficulties which then opposed the full discharge of their Mission.

The Act of Abolition seemed to open a bright prospect to the friends of Africa. The numerous slave factories which crowded the Rio Pongas vanished, and Christian Churches began to spring up in their room. But the European and American Slave Traders, while they carried on their legalized traffic in the River, had employed all their influence to thwart the objects of the Mission, and had strengthened the prejudices of the Natives; and were now ever on the watch to carry on an illicit and smuggling trade. While there remained an opportunity of engaging in such a trade, no sincere and persevering exertions could be expected on the part of the Natives to substitute a more generous and humane commerce; for the seizing of a single fellow-creature, and consigning him to these men stealers, was rewarded with an immediate and abundant supply of articles which indulgence had made almost necessary to them; while no adequate motives were yet offered to stimulate them to industry, and the returns for which must at best be slow and gradual. As his Majesty's ships pursued the smugglers with laudable energy, and often captured them, the Missionaries became stigmatized as spies and informers; and, notwithstanding the clearest evidence that they were with integrity and simplicity pursuing the sole objects of their Mission, wicked men, feeling that the success of the Mission would destroy the Slave Trade, persisted in poisoning the minds of the Natives against them; and they were pointed at, with the finger of scorn and anger, as "the spoilers of the country."

Yet they persevered; and the country was gradually opening itself to their instructions, when the revival of the Trade by some of the European Powers has proved a temptation too great to be resisted. Men, who had for years persevered in an honourable determination to rid their country of this pest, have again become its ene-

mies. At the moment when the Natives began to open their towns, to assemble under their temporary shades to hear the Missionaries preach the glad tidings of the Gospel, and themselves to erect Houses for the Worship of the true God, at this moment the enemy comes in like a flood, and will drive away, it is to be feared, for a time, those who have opposed his kingdom!

The Gatherer.

No. XV.

‘I am but a gatherer and dealer in other men’s stuff.’

Interior of a Turkish Mosque.

As very few Christians can boast of having visited a Turkish mosque during worship, the following description, extracted from a recent book of travels, will probably be new to many of our readers:—“I was favoured with an opportunity of entering the mosque on a particular day, when worship was performing by a crowded audience; the attendance was so full, that many knelt down in the outer court. At their entrance, after throwing off their slippers, they all fell on their knees, and after a short pause, and uttering something very fast, they joined the general chorus, which to me appeared thanksgiving. From an erect posture they often fell in a state of prostration, and kneeling; and after joining the general service again in these positions, would pause and appear in a mental prayer between, and then in a moment spring on their feet again, and join the chorus, which was sometimes so loud that it became a shout. The leader’s voice was heard distinctly during the more moderate exclamations, and all seemed to pay great attention to his manner, and to follow his motions with aptitude; and during the whole service, not one of them, that I could perceive, sat down. Their remarkable activity, in falling at once from their legs on their knees, and even to a state of prostration, and frequently rising without the assistance of their hands excited my surprise. They in general appeared very attentive to the service they were engaged in, and their whole behaviour, in a false religion, was such as might form a lesson to many careless Christians, so called, who are to be found in every audience, slighting and treating with indifference the inestimable privilege of having instruction how to worship ‘God in spirit and in truth.’”

Origin of the Word Lady.

Grave dissertations upon words are not better than pompous inanity; we shall, therefore, be brief. The term *Lady* (which Johnson derives from the Saxon) was sometimes bestowed on women of fortune, even before their husbands had received any title that could confer that distinction upon them. The cause we apprehend to have been this: “It was formerly the custom, and a custom more ‘honourable in the observance than the breach,’ for those whom fortune had blessed with affluence to live constantly at their manor-houses in the country, where once a week, or oftener, the lady of the manor used to distribute with her own hands a certain quantity of bread. She was hence denominated, by those who shared her bounty, *loff-day*, which, in Saxon, signifies *the bread-giver*. A gradual corruption in the mode of pronouncing this word has produced the modern *Lady*; and, perhaps, from this hospitable custom arose the practice universally existing, that ladies serve the meat at their own tables.

Prussian Court Mourning.

Thiebault, in his “*Souvenirs*” of Frederick the Great, gives several amusing *traits* of the Brandenburg family. In his Biographical Sketch of Frederick the first King of Prussia, who was an extremely vain man, and continually engaged in the most frivolous pursuits, he mentions the following anecdote of the Queen, Sophia Charlotte, who was a woman of a very superior mind, and the sister of our George the First. In her last illness, the Queen viewed the approach of death with much calmness and serenity, and when one of her attendants observed how severely it would afflict the King, and that the misfortune of losing her would plunge his Majesty in the deepest despair—“With respect to him,” said the Queen, with a smile, “I am perfectly at ease. *His mind* will be completely occupied in arranging the ceremonial of my funeral, and if nothing goes wrong in the *procession*, he will be quite consoled for his loss.” Thiebault adds, that the event proved the truth of the Queen’s opinion of her *august* husband.

An Alpine Wolf.

Mr. Gray, in describing his passage over the Alps with the late Horace Walpole, relates the following circumstance:—“Mr. Walpole had a little spaniel, that he was very fond of, which he sometimes used to set down, and let it run by the chaise side. We were, at that time, in a very rough road, not two yards broad at most;

on one side was a great wood of pines, and on the other a vast precipice; it was noon day, and the sun shone bright, when all of a sudden from the wood side (which was as steep upwards as the other part was downwards) out rushed a great wolf, came close to the head of the horses, seized the dog by the throat, and rushed up the hill again with him in his mouth. This was done in less than a quarter of a minute; we all saw it, and yet the servants had not time to draw their pistols, or do any thing to save the dog."

A Russian Anecdote.

At St. Petersburg, there are every winter during Lent several masquerades, called *Ridottos*, which are always numerous attended; but differ so far from ours, that there is no dancing. The company stroll in their disguise through the crowd in the saloon, see, hear, and talk. They then go to the adjoining apartments, and call for what refreshments they please. Each party takes a table for itself, and generally one of the company treats the others, and pays for those who accompany him.

It once happened, that there was a party of seven persons, in one of these rooms, who ordered a supper and wine at ten silver roubles per head. One of the company, as usual, gave the orders to the waiter. The party were very merry, and seemed to enjoy the supper.

When the dishes and bottles were empty, the guests one after another rose from table, and went into the saloon. There were already five gone; and two still remained sitting, apparently in earnest conversation. Will not the people soon pay? thought the landlord; and ordered the waiter to have a watchful eye on the last, that he might not slip away. But now the sixth also went, and disappeared in the saloon. The seventh remained, but seemed to be asleep. This is the pay-master! said the waiter, and kept his eye constantly upon him. The man still seemed to sleep. After many hours had elapsed, and the rooms and the saloon began to be deserted and empty, the waiter went to the guest to awake him; but who can describe his affright, when he found the sitting person a man of straw.

The next day, however, the amount of the bill was sent, the whole having been meant only as a joke upon the landlord.

Wise Sayings of Pope.

1. Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit for one man of sense; and he that will carry nothing about him but

gold, will be every day at a loss for want of readier change.

2. A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong; which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

3. To be angry is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.

4. To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act a man is capable of; it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence.

5. When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.

6. The world is a thing we must, of necessity, either laugh at or be angry with: if we laugh with it, they say we are proud; if we are angry at it, they say we are ill-natured.

7. The greatest freedom I know in being thought a wit by the world is, that it gives one the greater advantage of playing the fool.

8. Flowers of rhetoric in sermons and serious discourses are like the blue and red flowers in corn, pleasing to those who come only for amusement, but prejudicial to him who would reap the profit from it.

9. The difference between what is commonly called *ordinary* company and *good* company is, only hearing the same thing, said in a little room or in a large saloons, at small tables or at great tables, before two candles or twenty sconces.

10. Many men have been capable of doing a wise thing, more a cunning thing, but very few a generous thing.

11. Wit in conversation is only readiness of thought and a facility of expression; or, in a midwives' phrase, a quick conception, and an easy delivery.

12. There is nothing wanting to make all *rational* and *disinterested* people of *one religion*, but that they should talk together every day.

Eastern Titles.

The following is a translation of the Persian titles of Mr. Hastings, as engraven upon a seal, when Governor General of Bengal.

Nabob Governor General Hastings *Suab*,
Pillar of the Empire,
The fortunate in War and Hero,
The most Princely Offspring of the Loins
Of the King of the Universe,
The Defendant of the Mahomedan Faith,
And the Asylum of the World.

Translation of a Persian inscription engraven on a fine large ruby, being the titles given to Mrs. Hastings.

Royal and Imperial Governess,
The Elegance of the Age,
The most exalted *Bilkiss*,
The *Zobaida* of the Palaces,
The most heroic Princess,
Ruby Marian Hastings, *Suaby*.*

Captain Cook.

The following has been lately assigned as the real cause of the affray which led to the death of this enterprising commander:—Captain Cook, who was in want of wood, as well as water, had perceived near the shore an old hut, which appeared to him to be neglected and gone to decay; and the wood of which he thought to be drier than newly felled trees: he therefore gave orders to pull down the hut, without having first consulted the natives. Neither he nor his people, doubtless, knew (and after the turn the affair took none of them could learn) that the place was *tabooed*, or held sacred.—The islanders did not hesitate a moment to prevent, by a desperate attack, an act which they considered as an impropriety; they killed some of the workmen, and put the others to flight. Probably those who escaped did not know the real cause of the attack which was so fatal to a part of the crew.

The Theatre.

When Racine composed the tragedy of Esther to please Mad. de Maintenon, she very strongly recommended it at Court, and every one was charmed with the performance, except one simple Curé, who refused to see it. Being very strongly pressed for his reasons, he gave the following to Mad. de M. herself: "Madam, you cannot be ignorant that from the pulpit I cease not to reprobate the amusements of the stage, and to dissuade my audience from frequenting the theatre. The tragedy of Esther is not however included in my censure."—"Indeed, Sir!" said the lady, "then why refuse to countenance it by your presence?"—"Ah! madam," he replied, "the people are not sensible of the difference that exists between this tragedy and another; but that it is a *play* they all well know. They know also, that in my sermons I condemn plays; and should I go to this, which they know to be a play, they will contrast my conduct with my sermons; and as both cannot be observed in practice, they will adopt that side which is favourable to their inclinations: they will disregard my words, and follow me in my *ACTIONS*."

Grand-Daughter of Cromwell.

In the suite of the late Princess Amelia,

* With the Musselmén, *Bilkiss* signifies the Queen of Sheba; *Zobaida* was the favourite wife of Mahomed.

there was formerly a Lady of the name of Russell, who was a grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and who, it should seem, without any alloy, had much of his undaunted and ready spirit. One day, it happened to be on the *thirteenth of January*, she was in waiting, and occupied in adjusting some part of the Princess's dress, just as the then Prince of Wales, the father of his present Majesty, came into the room. His Royal Highness accosted Miss Russell rather sportingly, and said to her, "For shame, Miss Russell, why have you not been at Church, humbling yourself for the sins on this day committed by your grand-father." "Sir," replied Miss Russell, "for a grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, it is humiliation sufficient to be employed as I am, in pinning up your sister's train."

A Tattler punished.

Catherine of Russia, though her private life afforded an ample field for the gossip of her subjects, yet she was not proof against its effects; however true the tattle might have been, she, perhaps, concluded that it was no business of the tattler to interfere, and she was determined to punish their *officiousness*.

A lady of the first rank in Petersburg married the great Doctor F. who had formerly been a favourite with the empress.—It seems that the curiosity of the doctor's lady *wormed* many secrets out of her husband, respecting his intimacy at court, which she afterwards *tattled* to her private friends, who sent them as *great secrets* through the city of Moscow, where she resided.

Not long after, just as the lady and her husband were resigning themselves to sleep, they were alarmed by a loud knocking at their chamber door, which the husband opened—a stout police officer then entered, having a large Rod in one hand, and the imperial Order in the other.—The doctor was ordered to go on the farther side of the bed, and to make no disturbance, as in the next room there were several brethren of this summary minister of justice in waiting. The lady was made to descend from the bed just as she was, and to lay herself upon the floor; the officer then tied her hands and feet, and gave her a severe flogging—when he had finished this discipline he loosed her, and raising her up, said, "This is the punishment which the empress inflicts upon tattlers; and for the next offence you go to Siberia." This chastisement had its proper effect—the story of the *flogging* soon got buzzed about; and wherever the *tattle* of the lady had gone, it occasioned a laugh.

Poet Laureat.

Of this well-known office in the King's household, Sir John Hawkins in his "*History of Music*," observes, that there are no records which ascertain the origin of the institution in this kingdom, but many that recognize it. There was a Court Poet as early as the reign of Henry III. Chaucer, on his return from abroad, first assumed the title of Poet Laureat, and in the twelfth year of Richard the Second, obtained a grant of an annual allowance of wine. James the First, in 1615, granted to his Laureat a yearly pension of 100 marks; and in 1630, this stipend was augmented by letters patent of Charles the First, to 100*l.* per annum, with an additional grant of 1 tierce of Canary wine, to be taken out of the King's store of wine yearly.

ON THE DETERIORATION OF THE CLIMATE OF BRITAIN.

That for several centuries past the climate of England has undergone a very material change for the worse, appears demonstrated by the most irresistible historical evidence; nor can there indeed be a doubt that the springs are now later, and the summers shorter, and that those seasons are colder and more humid than they were in the youthful days of many persons, and those not very aged, who are now alive. We learn from our old chronicles, that the grape has formerly been cultivated in England, for the manufacture of wine, but we now know that even with much care and attention it can scarcely be brought to ripen a scanty crop under walls exposed to the sun, sheltered from cold wind, and in every respect in the most favourable aspect; and it would be folly to attempt its growth in the method of a vineyard, as a standard. Of this real luxury of more genial climes, we have so long been deprived, that we trouble ourselves little about those golden days when Bacchus smiled upon our hills. But what may be considered as coming more home to the business and bosoms of the present generation is, that Pomona is about to desert our orchards, and that on ground where the clustering vine once flourished, the apple has of late years scarcely ripened. Indeed we are informed upon good authority, that it is now sixteen years since the orchards have afforded a plentiful crop. It is really melancholy to think that at no very remote period our posterity may in all probability be in the same situation in regard to cyder, that we are now placed in, in respect to wine; when the apple tree, like the vine, will only afford a penurious supply of sour

fruit, and will be cultivated in forcing houses to supply the tables of the rich.

It is demonstrable, that in the northern parts of our hemisphere the mean annual temperature is on the decline, and on recurring to the accounts of modern travellers, it appears that in mountainous parts of Europe the accumulation of ice and snow is very sensibly increasing. This is perhaps particularly the case, and easily observable in the vicinity of Mont Blanc; and the Glaciers which, descending from the summits of that and the adjoining peaks, invade the adjacent valley of Chamouny, are making such progress as to threaten at no very remote period, to render the heart of that district inaccessible to the traveller. In a recent number of the "*Bibliothèque des Sciences et des Arts*," Professor Pictet informs us, that the Glacier des Bossons has very lately advanced fifty feet, much to the dismay of the neighbouring villagers. But if we resort to more northern climes we shall find yet more alarming evidence of the great increase of snow and ice, and of this, the history of Greenland furnishes perhaps the most remarkable facts upon record. We know that that country, which was probably first peopled by Europeans from Iceland, received its name from its verdant appearance, and that the original colony continued to prosper, and to carry on an extensive commerce with Norway, until the beginning of the 15th century, since which period all communication with East Greenland has ceased, and what was once known respecting it is almost buried in oblivion. Since that period too, the east coast of Greenland, which once was perfectly accessible, has become blockaded by an immense collection of ice, so that till within these few months no vessels could approach near enough even to see land in that direction.

From this and other evidence which might be adduced, it is clear that the quantity of ice in the northern regions has undergone a very considerable and even rapid increase, and we are of opinion that this circumstance is sufficient to account for the deterioration of our own climate and which, if the same causes continue to act, is equally threatening to our at present more fortunate neighbours upon the continent of Europe. From America, too, we learn, that in consequence of the coldness of the seasons, Indian corn will no longer ripen in New England, and that the farmers have consequently taken to the cultivation of wheat, which has succeeded so well, as to render it likely to supersede maize.

Some hopes, it is said, are entertained of the amendment of the climate of Britain, from the gradual breaking up of the ice, and from

the re-opening of the communication with East Greenland;—but for further information on this interesting subject we must refer our readers to the *Quarterly Journal of Arts*, vol. iv. p. 286, from whose pages we have selected the above observations.

FAMILY OF SHAKSPEARE.

For the following information respecting the descendants of the immortal bard of Avon, we are indebted to the industry of a well known literary character, who in passing lately through Tewkesbury, was led by a reported inscription on the tombstone of a John Harte,* buried there in 1800—which inscription described him as “a sixth descendant of the poet Shakspeare”—to inquire whether there lived in that town any survivors of the family. After much search, he discovered a son of this Harte, who had been christened by the name of William Shakspeare. This poor man is a chair-maker by trade, and works as journeyman to a Mr. Richardson; the contour of his countenance strikingly resembled the portrait in the first folio edition, a circumstance of itself sufficient to excite an interest in his favour. In one room of the ground floor of a wretched hovel, lived this man, his wife, and five children. In a corner stood a stocking frame, in which the mother said she worked after the children were in bed at night, and before they awoke in the morning, adding thereby 3s. or 4s. per week to her husband's 15s. In answer to inquiries about the great Bard, Harte said his father and grandfather often talked on the subject, and buoyed themselves up with hopes that the family might some time be remembered; but for his part the name had hitherto proved of no other use to him than as furnishing jokes among his companions, by whom he was often annoyed on this account. On the writer presenting him with a guinea, he declared it was the first benefit which had arisen from his being a Shakspeare.

It appeared that his father held the property in Shakspeare's two houses at Stratford, but they had long been under mortgage; and his mother, a few years ago, sold them by auction, deriving a balance, after paying the mortgage and expences, of only 30l. The family pedigree he had preserved; but he had no other relic of the

great Poet, save a long walking stick, which was given to him by his father, as one which had belonged to Shakspeare. It appeared also that his father had given a Mr. Kingsbury, of Tewkesbury, a jug, or beaker with Shakspeare's portrait on it, and a sort of pencil case, with a cypher W. S. upon it—both of which he asserted had been the property of the Poet. On inquiring after other branches of the family, he referred the writer to the Smiths of Stratford, who were his cousins, and children of his father's sister; and also to an aunt whom he supposed still to reside at Stratford. The writer of this account afterwards proceeded to Stratford, and on applying to Mrs. Hornby, an amusing gossip, who now resides in the house in which Shakspeare was born, he was readily introduced to the Smiths, but the aunt had removed to Leamington.

Of the Smiths, there are two brothers and a sister; one is a bricklayer, and the other had kept a grocer's shop, but had recently failed. The sister is married to a bricklayer, who works under his brother-in-law. It was no fancy to trace in the faces of the two Smiths the same family resemblance which had been observed in Harte at Tewkesbury. The frame work of their faces was all over the Bard of Avon. They were characterized by the same modesty as poor Harte. Having as yet profited nothing by their family renown, they expected nothing; but they acknowledged they felt it hard that Stratford should profit so much by the name of their kinsman, and the country boast so much of his works, while his family were suffering every kind of privation; the very house of Shakspeare having fallen into the hands of strangers, by shewing which the family might have been kept from want.

At Stratford the writer received much aid in these inquiries from the politeness of Mr. Wheeler, Author of the History of Stratford. Owing, however, to a mistake in the published pedigrees, he said the inhabitants of Stratford had to this time lost sight of the Smiths, as connected with the family of their illustrious townsman; and till the visit of the writer they had supposed that every branch of the family had left Stratford. From Stratford the writer proceeded to Leamington, where he found Jane, the aunt of Harte, of Tewkesbury, in the humble situation of a washerwoman. She had married a soldier of the name of Hiffe, by whom she has two girls, the eldest of whom is kindly patronized by Mr. Bissett, of the Museum, and has been recognized in her relationship to the Bard of Avon by many of his distinguished visitors.

* It is known that the line of Shakspeare's own body terminated in his grand-daughter, Lady Barnard, of Abington, near Northampton; but Shakspeare had a sister, Joan, who married Wm. Harte, of Stratford; and this is the branch, partly under the name of Harte, and partly under that of Smith.

Poetry.

GUY LUSIGNAN.

This is no unworthy companion to the "Moslem Bridal Song," given in No. xxxviii, p. 305, and is from the same distinguished pen.

Look on that bed—the fetter hung
Above—the mat across it flung;
There sleeps a slave the last, long sleep!
That eye within its socket deep,
That fallen nostril, lip like stone,
Tell that he's clay, dust, air,—is gone!
This was some outcast, sent in scorn
Among life's strugglers—to be born—
A thing, to totter on a slave,
Till chance unloosed him for the grave!

He was a king!—aye, come and gaze
On the old man! There lived a blaze
Of glory in the eye-ball hid
Beneath the pall of that dark lid;
There sate upon that pallid brow
A crown! but earth no more shall know
The lustre of thy diadem—
City of God! Jerusalem!
His life was splendid toil; he bound
No roses in the golden round;
His hands are scarred:—not all the stain
Of fetters,—Ascalou's red plain,
The Moslem mother's howl can tell,
Before whose lance her first-born fell:
And thicker scars are on his breast,
But lift not now that peasant vest;
Be reverent to the old, the brave,
The champion of the SAVIOUR's grave!
Yet he had joy before he died—
One bright, swift gleam of love and pride.
Like visions sent to gild the gloom,
Ere the pale martyr met the tomb,
He saw his royal infants,—felt
The warrior and the beauty melt
In his weak arms,—Earth had no more;—
Blessing he died—his course was o'er!

PULCH.

TO MY CLOCK.

O little monitor of Time!
Too oft I hear thy warning bell;
Too often, with a silent tear,
I hear each hour's expiring knell.
While pain'd I mark thy moving hand—
What deed of virtue can I boast?
Alas! thou say'st not what I've gain'd.
Thou only tellest what I've lost.

THE WISH,

By the Author of "Evening Hours."*

Oh! for a cot, in some lone glen,
Or in the wild wood's shade;
Far from the unenvied sound of men,
By maddening discord made.

A bubbling, crystal brook should play
Within the garden's bound;
In soft meander glide away,
Enlivening all around.

The mottled lark, when opening morn
Stream'd on the mountain's brow,
Swift darting upward from the corn,
Should bid sweet music flow.

Methinks I hear the moving song!
'Tis rapture makes him sor—
Oh warbler, breathe those wild notes long,
The symphony run o'er!

At evening, when the cloak of night
Veil'd the surrounding scene;
Save when the moon-beam's paly light
With silver tipt the green,

Upon a spiral poplar high,
The nightingale should raise
His vesper tribute to the sky,
And his Creator praise.

But ever let the Goddess Health,
My rosy guest, impart
What dearer is than cankering wealth,
A calm and quiet heart.

Then Spring, enwrapp'd in bloom, should rear

For me the violet blue,
And on the fragrant banks appear
The trembling snow-drop too.

Summer, in floating ringlets drest,
Should skip along the plain,
And from her particolour'd vest
Dislodge the yellow grain.

Teeming with clusters of the vine,
His head with tendrils bound,
Rich Autumn should in purple shine,
And mid his fruit be found.

Nor should the hoary Winter fail,
His aged gifts to bring;
E'en though his looks are lean, and pale,—
He's parent of the Spring.

* See our last Number, p. 801, for a character of this work.

So let my life run gently on ;
 Unseen may I decay,
 And not a monumental stone
 Describe where low I lay.

But the long grass unnotic'd wave,
 The winds their music bring
 In mournful mood, and round my grave,
 The dirge-like requiem sing.

And yet, oh let the silent tear,
 Affection's tribute, fall !
 May friendly hands support my bier,
 Nor strangers weave my pall !

And from some tender virgin breast,
 Let the soft sigh declare
 At least one passion stood confest,
 And let her speak it there.

THE SWISS GUIDE

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY, ESQ.*

By my troth, this John Roth
 Is an excellent guide ;
 A joker, a smoker,
 And a *savant* beside ;
 A geologistian,
 A metaphysician,
 Who searches how causes proceed—
 A system inventor,
 An experimenter,
 Who raises potatoes from seed !
 Each forest and fell
 He knoweth full well,
 The *chatelets* and dwellers therein ;
 The mountains, the fountain3,
 The ices, the prices,
 Ev'ry town, ev'ry village, and inn ;
 Take him for your guide,
 He has often been tried,
 And will always be useful when needed ;
 In fair or foul weather
 You'll be merry together
 And shake hands at parting as we did.

THE OLD MAN'S SONG,

From a MS. Poem, by Henry Neale.

Oh lady ! do not weep for me,
 Because my closing hour is near,
 I only mourn that I should be
 So long a way-worn traveller here.

* On Mr. Southey's guide quitting him, he asked him for a character, when the poet gave him the above; in consequence of which John Roth has become the most popular guide in Switzerland, and is inquired for by all travellers, one of whom he permitted to take a copy of his poetical character.

These old white hairs are slender ties
 To bind me to so bleak a shore ;
 A heart that only beats with sighs
 Cares not how soon it beats no more.

The worms will soon feed on my breast,
 And revel o'er my senseless clay ;
 But gnawing thoughts will be at rest,
 More ravenous and fell than they.

The grass-green sod will heavily
 Press on the head it covers o'er ;
 But light will every burden be
 When grief shall weigh it down no more.

And dark will be my couch of rest,
 And cold, but free from pain and fears,
 Unshaken by my throbbing breast,
 Unwetted by my bursting tears.

Then lady do not weep for me,
 Because my closing hour is near ;
 I only mourn that I should be
 So long a way-worn traveller here.

THE ADIEU.

The boatmen shout, "'tis time to part,
 No longer can we stay ;"
 'Twas then Maimuna taught my heart,
 How much a glance could say.

With trembling steps to me she came,
 "Farewell" she would have cried,
 But ere her lips the word could frame,
 In half-form'd sounds it died.

Then bending down, with looks of love,
 Her arms she round me flung ;
 And as the gale hangs on the grove,
 Upon my breast she hung.

My willing arms embrac'd the maid,
 My heart with raptures beat ;
 While she but wept the more, and said,
 "Would we had never met."

LINES ON BURNS.

A Traveller, who lately visited Ayrshire, in Scotland observes, that (among others of its attractions) in the cottage in which Burns, the Poet, was born, two miles from Ayr, and near the banks of the Doon, are the following lines written with a pencil, on the wall of the room, in which it is known he was first brought to light.

'Twas here he lived, and loved, and sung,
 Whom fortune, fate, and friends could scorn:
 Around these walls his harp once hung,
 Beneath this roof the Bard was born.

Nature his nurse, fond, fresh and fair, [ing;
Smiled on the babe, and blessed him sleep-
But oft by fits and starts would stare,
And oft that smile would turn to weeping.

She breathed him in a blushing minute,
When Passion's pulse stray'd wild and high;
And Love, and all that live within it
Were warm, and wishing to be nigh.

She mix'd her magic in his slumbers,
And waved her hand around his dream;
And gave to Love his infant numbers,—
The boy soon learn'd the darling theme.

They came to his ear, like those sounds of
merry morn, [star draweth near;
That break upon the sleeper, when the day-
Like the blast that sweeps the hill, like the
hum that wakes the horn,
When the hunter on his heath-couch is
dreaming of the deer.

They waked him to life, love, sunshine, and
song; [flowers;
They scatter'd his path with the fairest of
But flowers and sunshine can never live long,
The brighter they beam, the sooner it lours.

For winter soon came, with its terrible form,
And flung all his flow'rets and his hopes to
the wind;
And left him to wail in the pitiless storm,
And left him to weep in the bower they had
twined.

He bow'd to the blast: he was weary and worn;
The fairy-form'd hope that had danced with
its beam, [morn,
Soon perish'd and pined in the mists of the
And shew'd him that life, love, and all
were a dream!

Like the star in the storm, like the bow in the
sky, [fleeing,
Its light look'd to Heaven, its flashes were
It was dim, but the tear only brighten'd his
eye; [the meeting.
It was bright, but the smile only welcomed

Bonny Doon, roll thy waters, and green be
thy braes, [thy wave;
Lovely Ayr, kiss the willows that weep o'er
Though cold hangs the harp that first gave
its lays, [sleeps in the grave.
Though the Bard that first bless'd thee, now

Vo L. VII. No. 41. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Feb. 1.*

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

According to the Ukbars of the last year, Runjeet Singh had withdrawn the Seik army from Moltau. Heavy falls of rain in the wheat countries had destroyed the crop, and rendered all kinds of grain excessively dear. Prince Kamrun had marched from Caudahar towards Cabul, and King Mahmoud Shah had proceeded from Peishwa in the same direction. Ameer Khawn was still occupied with the siege of Madhooragporah, and Holkar had promised his rebel-chiefstain Guffoor Khan, that he, or the mutinous army, should not be attacked by Scindia's troops under Ambajel.

Tour of the Governor General.

Calcutta, July 10.—His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and suite embarked on Tuesday morning, at Chandpaul Ghaut, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William, to proceed, after a short stay at Barrackpore, on his tour to the Upper Provinces.

On the same day, the Hon. N. B. Edmonstone, appointed by his Excellency Vice President and Deputy Governor of Fort William, took his seat at the Council Board, under a salute from the ramparts.

We copy from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, the following particulars of local intelligence:—

Extract of a Letter from Husseinabad.

"The rains set in here on the 5th June. Till the 11th we had gales of wind and torrents of rain night and day. We were obliged to abandon our attempts to get under shelter, and happy he whose tent was not blown about his ears. Such weather I never before experienced, but the natives say we shall probably have six weeks of it. If so, we had better attempt building an ark than bungalows, for the half of 40 days of this will set us all afloat. On the 11th the Nerbudda rose 12 feet. The Pindarrees are now all snug on the other side till October. In consequence, the detachments are recalled, who for some months have undergone such laborious duty in watching every fordable point, in a line of 70 miles on the Nerbudda, to prevent the Pindarrees from crossing, and which service they have effectually performed.

"All the troops from Jubbulpore and Gurrawarra have been ordered up to Sohagpore, four marches from this. They are composed of the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, one troop 6th Native Cavalry, and 2d battalion 23d Native Infantry, from Jubbulpore; and of the 1st batta-

lion 16th Native Infantry, with a squadron of the 6th Native Cavalry from Gurrawarra, which is six or eight marches in the rear of Sohagpore. You may exercise your ingenuity in conjecturing for what purpose the troops are to be thus assembled."

The following is an extract of a letter from Husseinabad, under date the 14th June:—

"The rains commenced here on the 4th, with a violence which would induce one to believe that Macbeth's witches had certainly taken up their abode in the hills to the northward of us. Such a hurly-burly from East, West, North, and South, might be gratifying enough to read of under cover of a good pukka roof, with lustrous and wall shade around; but not so desirable to experience in half rotten tents, on ploughed fields of soft clay, as those who were blown away can testify. Major Clarke's detachment is expected in a few days, and by the middle of July, it is hoped the most of us will be housed. The detachments at Jubbulpore and Gurrawarra, are ordered to concentrate at Sohagpore, thirty-five miles from hence, under Lieut.-Col. Macmorine."

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DISPUTATIONS.

On Monday the 30th June, being the day appointed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, visitor of the College of Fort William, for the public disputations in the Oriental languages, the President of the College Council, the officers, professors, and students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government-house, where the Honourable the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Hon. N. B. Edmonstone, the Hon. A. Seton, and the Hon. G. Dowdeswell, members of the Supreme Council, the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, and the Hon. Sir Anthony Buller, Judges of the Supreme Court, with the Hon. M. Dwyott, Governor of Chandernagore, Major-Gen. Wood, and many of the civil and military officers of the Presidency, as well as several respectable natives, were assembled.

Mrs. Middleton, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Udny, and many other ladies of the Settlement, likewise honoured the College with their presence on the occasion.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Most Noble the Visitor, attended by the officers of his Excellency's suite, entered the room, where the disputations were to be held.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order:—

PERSIAN.

"The science of general or philosophical grammar is more successfully cultivated, and better understood, by the eastern, than by the western grammarians."

Respondent.....*Mr. W. Dundas.*

1st Opponent.....*Mr. F. Millett.*

2d Ditto.....*Lieut. J. Macdonald.*

Moderator.....*Dr. M. Lumsden.*

HINDOOSTANEE.

"It is easier to diffuse the literature and science of the western nations among the natives of India, by translating European books into their own tongue, than by instructing them in the European languages."

Respondent.....*Mr. F. Millett.*

1st Opponent.....*Mr. W. Dundas.*

2d Ditto.....*Mr. R. H. Scott.*

Moderator.....*Capt. J. W. Taylor.*

BENGALEE.

"The advantage of the Oriental method of conveying instruction by means of parables or tables is peculiarly conspicuous in the Bengalee language."

Respondent.....*Mr. T. Clarke.*

1st Opponent.....*Mr. D. McFarlane.*

2d Ditto.....*Mr. E. W. Cocherell.*

Moderator.....*Rev. Dr. W. Carey.*

When the disputations were concluded, the President of the College Council presented to his Excellency the visitor, the several students of the College who were entitled to receive degrees of honour, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examinations of the past year; as well as the students, who, at the examination held in June, had been found qualified to enter upon the public service, by their knowledge of two languages, and had consequently obtained permission to quit the College. The President read the certificates granted by the Council of the College to each student, in pursuance of the statutes, specifying the proficiency which he had made in the prescribed studies of the College, and the general tenour of his conduct.

When the certificates had been read, the visitor presented to each student entitled to receive a degree of honour, the usual diploma inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed the satisfaction which he felt in conferring it.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several students were also distributed to them respectively, after which his Excellency the Visitor read a long discourse, from which we extract the most interesting passages.

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William, —If any just account of the late examinations at the College have gone abroad, all whom I have the honour to meet on this occasion must have come impressed with the same sentiment which animates me. This is a day in which we may well exult. Our satisfaction, however, ought to be indulged with discrimination. We have but to ask ourselves to what we owe it, and our minds will immediately point to the quarter whence the obligation has flowed. Upon great public questions, all men come to think nearly alike at last; that is, when the fleeting prejudices or interests of the day have passed away, their judgments act, and they discern uniformly what is beneficial. But there is a main difference between him who perceives and recommends what is useful, while it is yet time to secure the advantage, and

those who come to a tardy, sluggish conviction, when the opportunity has gone by, or when at least much indisputable good has been lost in the delay of recognizing it. To the wise and extensive forecast of the Marquis Wellesley let us, therefore, pay a grateful tribute on a day like this. Let us recollect what objections assailed the noble institution which his genius planned; and let us feel with triumph how experience has overthrown the cavil. The present exhibition, and the circumstances which I am about to detail, are uncommonly gratifying. In contemplating the realization of those generous and comprehensive views which dictated the establishment of the College, one has to rejoice in the full success of so elevated a purpose. The acknowledged practical benefits already experienced from this institution, attest at once the wisdom of the plan, and the merit of the College officers and instructors. Those gentlemen have a proud reward in the applause which they must be sensible general opinion offers to them.

"In my last address to you from this chair, I took occasion to congratulate the institution on the happy diffusion among the students of a greater inclination to study, than I had been able to trace in the returns of any preceding examination. You will recollect that I looked upon the more general prevalence of this disposition, not as the casual variety of the year, but as a radical, and, I trusted, a lasting improvement, effected in the character of the great body of the students. I hailed the occasion on which this had first shown itself as an epoch whence to date a new era in the history of the College; one in which it would be the boast of its members to be studious, and in which an individual of contrary propensities would be avoided by his fellows as an uncongenial spirit.

"When I drew, in anticipation, this picture of what the College was henceforward to exhibit, I told you that I was taking a sanguine view, but that my hopes were by no means indulged without due calculation. The result of the examination of this year has verified my prediction to an extent even beyond what I had ventured to imagine. The reports laid before me clearly show, not only that the application of the students has been greater this year than it was in the last, but farther, that there has not been a single individual whose conduct is an exception to this general character. It is truly pleasing to me to say, that some who had before shown a blameable indifference, have in the course of this year manifested a generous self-correction.

"The relative proportion of students who may be found qualified at an examination to the whole number that have entered the lists, affords an unerring indication of the degree in which habits of diligence or of inattention have prevailed during the term. Applying this criterion to the reports of last year, I found that out of thirty-eight students examined, twenty-five had been reported qualified, whereas in no former year had half the number examined

been declared competent. This was such an indisputable proof of the wider adoption of studious habits, that I dwelt upon it with peculiar stress.

"The returns of the present examination afford us a similarly favourable result. Out of twenty-five students, who had attended the lectures of the term, and who formed the whole number examined, exclusive of three gentlemen who had been re-admitted a few months before the examination, seventeen have this year been declared qualified to enter the public service. The ratio is thus very nearly the same in this year as it was in the last. It preserves the same commanding superiority over earlier years; and the most eager expectation could promise itself no more. I do not look upon this coincidence as the effect of chance. The same effect must have been produced in each of the two last years, by the working of the same causes; and I assume this continuance of the favourable rate as a confirmation of what I advanced with so much confidence on first observing it last year, that there has been such a radical improvement obtained in the efficiency of the College, as to induce those attached to it to avail themselves adequately of its signal advantages. I delight to see my prediction so completely verified. It seems that, of the present race of students, every one has been impressed with a sincere desire to come forth from the College with honour, and that there has been no one who did not make it his earnest object to acquire the requisite proficiency at as early a date as possible.

"The gentlemen of the civil service, to whom I have given degrees of honour, are Messrs. Dundas, Millett, M'Farlane, Robertson, for high proficiency in the Persian language; and Messrs. Millett, Dundas, Scott, Robertson, Reade, and M'Farlane, for the same in the Hindoostanee language.

"The eighteen gentlemen who have been reported qualified for the public service, are—

1. William Dundas,
2. Frederick Millett,
3. David M'Farlane,
4. William Tulloh Robertson.
5. John Thurlow Reade,
6. Richard Hastings Scott,
7. Edward William Cockerell,
8. William Dent,
9. William James Turquand,
10. Hugh Fraser,
11. Francis Macnaghten,
12. Henry Taylor,
13. George Powney Thompson,
14. Thomas Ambrose Shaw,
15. James Wyatt,
16. John Dunsmore,
17. Thomas Monsell,
18. Edward Stirling;

and to these I am to add the name of Mr. Plowden, who, though not regularly re-admitted, has, as already observed, passed an examination, and been declared qualified in two languages.

"Gentlemen, the interest felt in the con-

cerns of your institution, is not confined to the public of this country. It is an object of attention to a large portion of the public of England, and of Europe. In tracing the causes of the singular success with which this great and distant empire is governed with so much apparent ease, and preserved in such tranquillity, the attention of every observer must be arrested by those institutions which are destined to form the future legislators and statesmen of India, and which have already contributed so largely to the general improvement in the administration of its affairs. The institutions of Hertford and Fort William will necessarily become objects of the deepest interest. The institution of Hertford has but very lately been subjected to the minutest scrutiny of the public at home, and it has passed the ordeal with an increase of honour and reputation which, to those who from its effects in this country see its value, cannot but be a source of high gratification. I have sought to give in this address a faithful exposition of the present state of our collegiate establishment. I feel myself perfectly satisfied with its condition in all its branches, and I have told you whence my satisfaction arose. To disguise or colour any circumstance that might elucidate the character of this institution would be a fraud on the public, to which I would never lend myself. The College must stand upon the unreserved exposure of its management and product. It need not fear to invite the judgment of the world as it is, and as it ever will be, so long as it is conducted on its present principles."

Merchants' Caravan Plundered.

A caravan of merchants proceeding from Bhugly to Duntoor, has been plundered by Mudu Khan, the son of Rajah Mahud Ally Khan, and a body of freebooters. Nund Singh and Rajah Shadman Khan with a large force, proceeded to Bhurwannah, with an intent, as our news writer states, "to murder Rajah Futteh Ali Khan." The latter was however prepared for their reception, and repelled the attack, with considerable slaughter. Nund Singh had thereupon retired to Raolpundy.

Moorsan delivered up.

This place was delivered up to General Marshall on the 5th of April. It is fully as strong, and somewhat larger than Hattrass, the capture of which we noticed in No. XXXIX. p. 381.

Its bastions were blown down and the ditch filled up on the following day; after which the army broke up, and marched for its respective cantonments in separate detachments. The Agra and Mutra divisions had already arrived. The Cawpore division, with the stores and guns, was on its way back, and would reach that station on the 24th. Major General Marshall was on his return to Cawpore. Dyaram had not been caught; nor had the place of his flight been ascertained. He is understood to have carried with him eight

laks of rupees in gold: so that the gallant army which reduced the fortress had lost all hopes of considerable prize money. The tremendous shock caused by the explosion of the magazine, is mentioned in several letters from various military stations. At Agra it was both seen and felt. It was felt at Bareilly at Delhi, and distinctly even at Meerut, although distant a hundred and fifty miles. The unexpected and striking fall of this strong hold is said to have plunged all the neighbouring native principalities, not excepting Bhurtpore, into the greatest amazement. Eleven forts followed the example of Moorsan; and in the whole of the Doab, there remained not a single place inclined to dispute the sovereignty of our arms.—*Bombay Courier.*

Important Document.

The reduction of Hattrass, a strong fort lying to the east of Delhi, (noticed in No. XXXIX. p. 481), has given rise to the following statement, respecting the circumstances which led to the employment of a military force against this place.

Fort William, March 15, 1817.—In directing the publication of the following official dispatches, regarding the late military operations against Hattrass, the Governor-General in Council deems it proper to state for general information, the circumstances which led to the employment of a military force against that place. By the treaty of peace concluded with Dowlut Row Scindiah, on the 30th of December, 1803, certain territories in the Doab and on the right bank of the river Jumna, which had been conquered by the British arms, were ceded to the honourable the East India Company, in full sovereignty; the fort of Hattrass and certain lands in its vicinity included within those territories, were at that period in the possession of Thakoor* Dyaram. The relations which subsisted between that Talookdar and the government of Dowlut Row Scindiah, differed in no respect from those of the other landholders in the territories ceded to the British government, and no conditions or stipulations were made either with Dyaram himself, or with the former government of the country, which would operate to relax the ties of allegiance due from Dyaram to the British government, or to entitle him to claim any exemption from the general laws enacted for the government of the territories in question. Actuated however by considerations connected with the former habits and prejudices of Dyaram, government forbore to exercise its undoubted right of insisting on the immediate demolition of the fort of Hattrass, and on the reduction of the large military establishment maintained by him. It was naturally expected that Dyaram, finding himself fully protected by the British power against the danger of foreign invasion, and secured by the administration of just laws from any vio-

* Thakoor, under the Mogul Emperors' signified a feudatory chieftain.

lation of his private rights, would cease to feel any adequate motive for retaining a military force, and would of himself gradually disband his armed retainers and allow his fort to go to decay. Similar considerations induced government to sanction an adjustment of the revenue of Dyaram's estate on the most liberal and favourable terms, and to postpone the introduction into his estate of the system of preventive police which was adopted generally in other parts of the country. It was hoped that these acts of special indulgence, combined with the forbearance and consideration uniformly manifested to him by the public officers, would by degrees conciliate his attachment to government, and secure his prompt obedience to the local authorities. The just and reasonable expectations which government had entertained on this subject, have been entirely disappointed.

Dyaram has pursued a course of proceeding systematically directed to the aggrandizement of his personal power and influence, by evading and contumaciously resisting the orders of the constituted authorities, as well as by assuming and exercising powers entirely inconsistent with his relative situation as a subject of the British government. The commission of heinous crimes perpetrated by the servants of Dyaram, or by persons residing on his estate, has been purposely withheld from the knowledge of the magistrate; robbers, murderers, and other notorious criminals have been screened and protected by him from the pursuit of justice; he has exercised an illegal authority in confining in the fort of Hatrass, and in arbitrarily punishing individuals at his own discretion; he has contemptuously resisted and rendered nugatory the orders and processes of the courts of justice. The officers of government have been denied access to the fort and gunge of Hatrass, and many subjects of the British government have been thus deprived of the protection to which they were entitled; crimes have been unpunished, and civil injuries unredressed. The repeated warnings and admonitions addressed to Dyaram by the local officers and by government itself, have failed to produce any permanent effect; and some recent instances of gross misconduct and insolent contumacy on the part of Dyaram, compelled the government to adopt the resolution of introducing regular police establishments within his estate—of insisting on the disbandment of the large military force entertained by him, and on the demolition of the fortifications of Hatrass.

On the 27th of December last, instructions were accordingly issued to Mr Shakspear, the superintendent of police in the western provinces, to carry the resolutions above alluded to into effect; and with a view of discouraging and of eventually overcoming any resistance to the measures in question, arrangements were at the same time adopted for assembling an adequate military force in the immediate vicinity of Hatrass.

T'hakoor Dyaram does not appear to have been apprized of the destination of the troops,

until the evening of the 10th of February, when he immediately commenced preparations for the defence of the forte and gunge of Hatrass. On the 11th of February Mr. Shakspear, under the instructions which he had received from government, directed Dyaram to send an authorized agent for the purpose of learning the intentions of government. The fort of Hatrass was invested by the troops of government on the morning of the 12th, at which time two agents on the part of Dyaram attended Mr. Shakspear. To those persons Mr. Shakspear fully explained the causes which had led to the assembling of the troops, and delivered to them a written memorandum to the same effect as the verbal communication. In this communication Dyaram was informed, that government had deemed it indispensably necessary to introduce regular police establishments throughout his estate. To insist on the effectual demolition of the defences of the fort and gunge of Hatrass, and on the disbandment of the large military force entertained by him. The hopelessness of any attempt on his part to resist the execution of those measures was also pointed out to him, and he was informed that by such resistance he would place himself in the situation of a rebel to government, and would expose himself and his adherents to the penalties of the law, including the loss of his estate, and the forfeiture of all claim to pardon. Dyaram was at the same time informed that if he immediately submitted to the measures prescribed by government, it was not intended to make any alteration in the liberal terms on which he then held his Zemindaree,* nor to resume his Jageer,† nor to inquire into his past misconduct; that he would be permitted to retain possession of his private property, and to occupy the houses and buildings in the interior of the fort; that he would receive from government a reasonable compensation for the military stores, cannon, and other arms in his possession, and that government would be disposed to permit him to retain such a number of armed men, as might on consideration be deemed sufficient for his personal convenience, and for other legitimate purposes; and finally, that if his future conduct should be consistent with the established laws, and if he should manifest due obedience to the local officers, he would be treated with that courtesy and consideration which government is always disposed to shew to persons in his situation.

The replies to this and subsequent communications contained general assurances, that Dyaram would not resist the authority of government; and on the 13th, Dyaram sent by

* Zemindaree, the country farmed by a Zemindar, which, under the Moguls, was sometimes of a great extent, and formed into a kind of county, having its own courts and particular jurisdictions.

† Jageer, an estate granted during pleasure by the Mogul Emperors.

the hands of his Vakeels, * the keys of the fort; with an intimation that he was prepared to surrender it. In compliance with his own request, and at the suggestion of his Vakeels, a small party of Sepoys was at ten o'clock at night sent to take possession of the gate of the fort, and the Vakeels engaged that the British troops should be put in possession of the whole of the works on the ensuing morning. Instead, however, of fulfilling this engagement, the party of Sepoys which had been sent to take possession of the gate, was detained on the outside of the fort the whole night, a battalion of Dyaram's troops with guns, was drawn up on each side of the way to the gate, and hostile preparations were in the mean time actively carried on in the fort. The party of Sepoys was in consequence recalled on the morning of the 14th, and Dyaram was informed, that if he did not surrender the fort within 48 hours, or by 12 o'clock on the 16th, no further communication would be received from him, and that he would be responsible for the consequences of his rebellion. During this interval, every practicable attempt was made to induce Dyaram to comply with the orders of government, but without success; and the whole tenor of the communications from Dyaram clearly shewed, that he was merely endeavouring to gain time for a more effectual defence. Under these circumstances a shot was fired at the fort about ten o'clock on the 16th, in order to mark the expiration of the period above specified. The estate of Dyaram was placed under attachment, and martial law was proclaimed."

Loss of the Union—Engano.

The shipwreck of the Union was noticed in No. XXXIX. (p. 481); we now give some account of the means adopted to rescue the remainder of the crew from that desolate situation at Engano. The ship *Good Hope* being dispatched from Sumatra to Engano, arrived there in safety after a tedious voyage, and by making presents to the natives, succeeded in bringing off thirty of the crew who were saved from the wreck by the natives.

By dint of repeated inquiry for Captain Barker, it was at last reported that he had been ordered by his master to ascend a lofty cocoa nut tree to bring down toddy, and that when he had got to the top of the tree he fell down, and was so seriously injured as to be quite incapable of further work; upon finding this to be the case, the brutal savage sewed him up in a mat, and threw him into the woods, there to perish; this was declared to have happened only eight or ten days before the arrival of the *Good Hope*. One day the native who was known to have been the master of Captain Barker came on board, and desired to be shewn what would be given to him if he delivered up his captive; of course a rich present was exhibited to him, although it was scarcely believed by any of

the party that poor Capt. B. was really still in existence; and this doubt was further increased, when several persons observed a marked expression of deep regret upon the countenance of the savage, when he saw what he might have procured for his prisoner if it had been in his power now to deliver him up.

The mangled remains of a body supposed to be Capt. Barker's was afterwards found in the woods, and committed to the deep, with the usual ceremonies.

The natives of Engano are but little, if at all, removed from a state of savage nature. They are covetous of all kinds of old clothes, though neither males nor females wear any covering whatever. Their houses are raised from the ground, circular, and resemble beehives. They have no rice, and did not like what was given them. They have no fire-arms, but each man is armed with a dreadful spear and a knife; and it is said they procure these knives from Javanese boats. It is reported, by some of those saved, that Captain Barker promised the Noquedah of one of these boats a thousand dollars to receive him on board, and land him any where he (the Noquedah) pleased, which was not complied with. When one part of the island is at war with another, the women are still allowed to pass and repass without molestation. They are very fond of red cloth, of blue, white, and green beads, and of white cloth, but they do not seem much to care for coloured chintz, small sized axes, or for knives that do not clasp; they do not appear much to value bar iron, brass wire, or looking glasses. They eat fish as they catch it, without cleaning or dressing. They are treacherous, for they made an attempt to cut off one of the ship's boats, which was going ashore injudiciously without an armed guard, to carry breakfast to some gentlemen who were on the island; on this occasion one or two lives were lost, and one man severely wounded, all from the ship, and it was much feared that this would have put an end to the negotiations; not a native, however, was injured, and as they saw retaliation was not intended, they reopened the intercourse.

The Storm and the Monkey.

On the night of the 3d of April, about 11 o'clock, after a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, a very severe shock was felt on board His Majesty's sloop *Lyra*, lying at the New Anchorage, also a tremulous motion never before experienced.—This was repeated a second and third time with increasing force; and so great was the alarm occasioned, that the officers who were in bed, assembled on deck; and together with the men unanimously attributed it to the effect of an earthquake. Terror was now visible on every countenance. The time was accurately noted on the log board, and expectation sat anxiously waiting the result. When lo! the awakened optics of the sentinel on the fore-castle discovered the foremast rigging in a state of violent agitation, and while thunderbolts, earth-

* Agents employed to negotiate: they are generally versed in the law.

quakes, & still ran in his disordered fancy, at length traced the source of the universal consternation, to be the motion produced on the shrouds by the capering exertions of a monkey!

Tempestuous Weather.

On the 21st March, one of the most violent thunder and hail storms experienced for several years occurred. It was followed by torrents of rain, which have done great injury to the spring grain crop, and the new sown indigo lands. We are sorry to learn, that in almost every district between Ludhiana and the Presidency, the prospects of what is termed the Rubee harvest have been ruined by heavy falls of rain. By the same cause, the Mango blossom has been almost entirely destroyed; and every native, rich and poor, looks blank at the apprehended want of a fruit, which is one of the few real delicacies supplied by bountiful nature in this paradise of the world.

Calcutta School Book Society.

A few individuals engaged in the Establishing and supporting Schools, for the instruction of Native Children, having found a great obstacle to their exertions, in the want of lessons and books in the Native Languages, suited to the capacities of the young, or at all adapted to the purposes of enlightening their minds, or improving their morals, proposals have been circulated for a subscription, for the publication of elementary books in the Bengalee and Hindostanee Languages. The favourable reception which the plan has met with, has encouraged its friends to propose an immediate extension of it, so as to include the several Languages, English, as well as Asiatic, which are, or may be taught in the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

Preliminary Rules of the Calcutta School-Book Society.

1. That an association be formed, to be denominated *The Calcutta School-Book Society*.
2. That the objects of this Society be the preparation, publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works, useful in schools and seminaries of learning.
3. That it form no part of the design of this Institution, to furnish religious books,—a restriction, however, very far from being meant to preclude the supply of moral tracts, or works of a moral tendency, which, without interfering with the religious sentiments of any person, may be calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character.
4. That the attention of the Society be directed, in the first instance, to the providing of suitable books of instruction, for the use of Native Schools, in the several languages, (English, as well as Asiatic, which are or may be taught in the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort William.
5. That the business of the institution be

conducted by a Committee of Managers, to be elected annually at a meeting, to be held in the first week of May.

6. That all persons of whatever nation, subscribing any sum annually to the Funds of the Institution, shall be considered Members of the Society, be entitled to vote at the annual election of Managers, and be themselves eligible to the Committee.

11. That the Provisional Committee forthwith take measures to make the Institution more generally known, in order to procure it the pecuniary support of all classes of the community, and the aid of the labours and advice of learned men, both at the Presidency and in the Provinces.

12. That the Provisional Committee add to their own body, such a number of respectable Natives of India, as they may judge convenient.

Resolved, that the foregoing rules be translated into the Native Languages, under the superintendence of the Provisional Committee, and published for general information.

In pursuance of the 12th Rule, the following Native Gentlemen took their seats, on the 13th of May, as Members of the Provisional Committee; viz.

Muoluee Umeenoolah,
Mirtoonjuy Bidyalunkaru,
Muoluee Kurum Hoosuen,
Baboo Tarinee Churun Mitr,
Muoluee Ubdoolwahid,
Baboo Radhakant Deb.

We understand that the British Government in India, with its usual liberality, and a due consideration of existing circumstances, has been pleased to distribute between the distressed inhabitants of Chandernagore all the funds proceeding from French estates during the war, to which there were no heirs apparent.

MADRAS.

Surrender of Durwan.

From a Madras paper, dated the 23d of August last, we learn, that the important fortress of Durwan surrendered, without firing a shot, to the advance of Colonel Pritzler's force, under the command of Major Newall. Kishoul has also been given up. The inhabitants of the surrounding country expressed great satisfaction at the prospect of being taken under the protection of the British Government. The troops, in camp, are represented to have experienced much inconvenience from the rains that had fallen.

Natural History of the Lizard.

A correspondent in the Madras Courier, communicates the following circumstance, which he hopes, may protect this harmless, nay useful insect, in future, from being either wantonly injured or destroyed.

"My tent having remained pitched on the same spot for a length of time, a small lizard, of the species known amongst Europeans at the presidency by the name of the *Brakmying*

lizard, became in a great degree domesticated, and without any alarm frequently made its appearance. One day while reading, my attention was suddenly diverted from my book by hearing a noise resembling that of scratching on the carpet just behind the chair. On looking round, I perceived the lizard had caught a centipede (about an inch and a half in length) and held it fast by the middle. The centipede struggling violently to get free, and the lizard at first with some difficulty preserving its hold. In about three minutes, however, the lizard had contrived to master and in part to swallow the centipede, the extremity of which, as long as it remained in sight, continuing to be much agitated—after it had entirely disappeared, the lizard crawled away, apparently well satisfied with its prey."

Death of Sabat.

The following brief narrative of the circumstances attending the latter days of the celebrated SABAT, whose conversion to Christianity, and subsequent apostacy, have been so much the theme of conversation in the East, cannot fail of interesting our readers.

On renouncing the religion which he had embraced with all the zeal and fervor of a man sincerely persuaded of its truth, he was so shameless as to write and print a book, declaring that he only became a convert, to comprehend and expose the doctrines of Christianity, interspersing through the pages of his work intemperate abuse of many respectable gentlemen who had been his benefactors. He immediately left Calcutta, visited Ava, and Pegu, and a short time afterwards was found to have taken up his residence in an obscure quarter of Penang. There, if we can believe his own declarations, he began to feel the compunction and remorse of conscience, which he attempted to describe in his communications with several persons on that island. He stated that he never could be happy till he had made atonement for his offences, and had been received back into the church he had so shamefully abandoned. In a letter which he published in the Penang Gazette of the 9th of March, 1816, he had the effrontery to avow himself a true believer in Christianity! notwithstanding the book he published contained—a refutation of Christianity—a refutation of the Divinity of Christ—a refutation of the objections of both Jews and Christians to the divine mission of Mohammed—proofs of his mission—and—his own profession of faith! From other sources of information, however, we understand that he testified extraordinary devotion as a *Soonee*, the sect of Mahommedans, of which he was an original member. But in all his recent wanderings in different parts of Ava, Pegu, and Sumatra, it seems that the renown of his apostacy soon destroyed the friendly connections he had formed on its first appearance, and in every place of sojourn he became finally despised and neglected. The following particulars, which describe the latest circumstances of his life, are derived from a native merchant of re-

spectability. A short time ago, the son of Syud Hossyn, a merchant, proceeded from Penang to Achien, and succeeded in wresting from a Rajah the possession of his provinces; and the dethroned Rajah was obliged to seek refuge at Penang;—but no person feeling interested in his fate, or making any enquiry respecting his condition, he continued on board the vessel which had conveyed him from his native country. Sabat and Haman-ibni-Salim, another Arab, having opened a communication with the exiled Rajah, engaged to return with him to Achien, but the followers or attendants of the rajah, for some unspecified reason, turned the two Arabs on shore on a neighbouring island. When the son of Syud Hossyn heard that the Rajah was returning, and had landed two Arabs, he dispatched his people to apprehend them, and, probably conceiving them to be associated with his enemy to expel him from the throne, placed them in close confinement. This is the substance of the news that had reached Penang when the merchant who communicates these particulars was there. But on his voyage back to this port, he was informed that the usurper above noticed, after having kept the wretched sufferers in prison six months, had ordered them to be tied up in a sack filled with heavy stones and thrown into the sea! Other accounts, which concur generally with the foregoing, state that Sabat joined the usurper, and having been discovered in carrying on a scheme to overthrow the new authority in favour of himself, he was punished with the horrible death already described. The story of the revolution in Achien, may be erroneously stated, but all the reports agree respecting the fate of the unhappy apostate."—*Madras Courier*, July 29, 1817.

The Alchemist.

The following singular fraud was sometime since committed on a credulous, but wealthy native of Madras, by a man pretending to be an Alchemist; a profession, we had thought, long since exploded. He was prosecuted at the late Sessions at Madras, but no evidence was gone into; a correct statement of the case, however, has appeared in the *Madras Courier*, of August 3, 1817, which, for its singularity, and the art and cunning displayed by the offender, deserves to be recorded.

This man was a native, thought to possess, as is generally the case with characters of this stamp, more wit and cunning than pagodas. He was a Byrager, professing also to be an Alchemist, and to understand the valuable and generally supposed impenetrable secret of the transmutation of the inferior metals into gold and silver—having discovered a person suited to his purpose, one whom he seems to have considered the reverse of himself—as having more pagodas than cunning; he, (according to the prosecutor's statement), asks alms at the door of his house, and obtained what he asked; he visits the house again, and being treated kindly, he tells the owner, if he will furnish a small piece of silver, he will put it

through a process by which it shall be doubled; the silver is furnished, put into a crucible with some lead or copper, and covered with leaves and a powder: it is then placed over a fire in a room and locked up during the night. In the morning the door is opened, and behold a piece of silver, double the weight of that furnished, is found in the bottom of the crucible: the Alchymist asks something as a reward for his trouble, and receives the value of the metal he had produced; his employer, however, naturally asking him how it happened, as he could make silver, that he should continue a Byragee asking alms; to this he readily replied, he could perform the operation for other people, but was not permitted to do so for himself. He then went away, and at the end of about three weeks returned, asking alms as usual, and saying if he were furnished with a larger piece of silver than before, he would make it more productive. The experiment was repeated and with the success predicted: he did not make his appearance again till about three weeks afterwards, when he said he could perform the same operations with gold as he had done with the silver; he was furnished with a small piece of gold, which in the morning was found doubled in quantity, as the silver had been; he repeated the operation more than once at different intervals, and with the like success. Having by these means got complete possession of the mind of his employer, he brought with him at his last visit, a greater quantity of the powder and leaves used in the process, which he produced, desiring a large sum might be furnished for him to operate with. The master, and all in the house, according to their account, were spell bound by the Alchymist, and they could deny him nothing; about 900 pagodas were furnished him, the melting pot was placed on the fire, and the usual preparatory steps taken; the door was locked and the key given to the servant. In the middle of the night, however, the operator wished to see how the process was going on, and desired the servant to give him the key; the latter, like his master, felt himself, as he said, obliged to comply with every demand of this transmuter of metals, he therefore gave the key. The operator entered the room, and being satisfied that matters were going on exactly as he wished, he locked the door, gave the key to the servant, and again retired to his usual resting place, under the verandah of the house. He rose very early in the morning, it appears, and walked quietly away. Before the usual hour, his employer, whose slumbers had doubtless been disturbed by dreams of coming riches, rose also, and repaired with his servant to the room; the crucible was uncovered, when, lo! instead of the expected golden harvest, a hole was discovered in the bottom of the pot, the gold conveyed away, and a quantity of copper left. After a search of two years, his credulous employer discovered the Alchymist at some distance from Madras, and brought him down to answer at the sessions, for having thus reversed the process of transmutation. Such was the state-

ment of the prosecutor and his servant. The Alchymist was, however, acquitted, in consequence of the prosecutor having communicated with the prisoner through the medium of an interpreter, who was not to be found.

CEYLON.

Present State of Kandy.

The following letter, giving a very interesting description of the beautiful province of Kandy, and a flattering picture of the new government, is written by a Gentleman in the Governor's suite, and appeared in the *Madras Gazette of August 30, 1817.*

I had scarce entered the Kandyan country when my attention and admiration were excited in viewing the bold and picturesque scenery successively presenting itself to notice; as we proceeded in the road of Ruauwella, convenience for travelling was marked by the recent construction of flat bridges, formed apparently on an economical plan, to enable the Palankeen bearers with facility to traverse a low tract of country intersected by numerous water courses from the hills on each side. Agreeable was my surprise, on arriving at Ruauwella, to see favourable proofs of the new Government. Instead of an ineffective Kandyan fort, I saw a new one in a state of forwardness, having within it comfortable habitations and convenient store-houses, and the jungle cleared away within a certain distance on all sides; and below the fort, near the river, a new street, well inhabited and supplied with articles of provision and merchandize, had succeeded the former waste. On my journey from Ruauwella, I soon began to see marks of ingenious cultivation, and ease and cheerfulness in the countenances of the natives, who in addition testified by every mode in their power, from the chief to the labourer, their respect towards the Governor, which conduct on the part of the natives, continued in full force during our journey to the capital. The stage from Ruauwella to Idalmalpane, presented many beauties; and the repaired and widened road, and bridges newly constructed, gave agreeable facility to our travelling—while at breakfast at the latter place, the natives descended from among the hills in numbers, bringing with them fruits and sweetmeats in testimony of their homage.

The striking variety of foliage, and different shapes and heights of hills covered with trees, together with water falls, and grotesque rocks, constantly struck our eyes on the road to the next stage Hittymolle; and no pains or ingenuity seem to have been lost in cultivating on each side of the road the smallest and most difficult spots of ground. On our arrival at the post of Atapitea, fresh wonders presented themselves,—a new fort and town suddenly appearing amongst mountains, which till lately contained nothing but wild animals, and some scattered villages almost inaccessible. Here, on the top of a hill of considerable height, but small in circumference, though sufficiently large for the purpose, have the excellent professional judgment and taste of Captain King been put most successfully to the test, by the erection of a fortified post, the whole having been conceived by him, and assented to by the Governor. No loftier hill, within distance of danger, commands this envied spot; the necessary buildings are in a state of considerable forwardness, and much

has been done with small means and expense. The timber trees which were too near, have been cut down, to the amount, I believe, of 3,000; and this fort which commands the river Maha Oya, and all the paths leading to it, will be a lasting memorial of Captain King's ability and perseverance; and some pillars of earth are reserved to indicate the varieties and inequality of ground which he cut away on the top of the hill. Below this fort, a considerable village seems to have arisen, as if in compliment to the founder of the fort. Here also I had the satisfaction to see some Kandyan head-men assisting in the work with indications of cheerful zeal, and apparently looking with anxious expectation of the Governor's thanks and approbation; in this they were not disappointed. It is not in my power to give an adequate description of the beauties of the scenery at this spot, — hills, wood, and water, give a rich grandeur around; and the range of the Balaney hills bound the prospect in one direction. Leaving this place, we pursued our journey towards the Balaney Pass, gratified as we went by magnificent views, and satisfaction evidenced in the countenances of the natives, who saluted from the villages to see the travellers. Through the perseverance and activity of Major Bayley, who commands at Amnapoora, on the top of, or rather beyond, the Balaney Pass, the worst parts of the old road up the mountains have been avoided, by turning the course in easier directions, so that this famous and once difficult pass, is no longer formidable to a burthened passenger.

On reaching Amnapoora, I was again struck with admiration at beholding a new fort, and below it a capacious spot for officers and soldiers, with comfortable accommodations, and also a new street, with a good bazar. The thermometer in the morning was so low as 64, and we were under the necessity over night to shut doors and windows while sitting at table. The scenery at this place also is beautiful and grand, the troops in good health, and the garden of the commandant supplied with European vegetables in high perfection. Some of the chieftains visited the Governor at this place, and the other natives crowded with their humble but hearty presents.

On our road from Amnapoora to Kandy, we had fresh proofs of our welcome to the inhabitants; cultivation increased to the eye, and population was evidently more numerous. My wonder was greatly excited on entering Kandy, where, instead of a depopulated town I had the pleasure of witnessing numerous long streets fully inhabited, and well supplied with provisions and merchandize. The industrious Moormen of Colombo have contributed essentially to the trading part; and I understand that there are now in this town at least 200 Colombo Moor people. There is a regular police here, with patrols and constables.

The beef and veal at these places are remarkably fine and easily procured. The natives bring all their productions willingly for sale, and they now readily take our paper money, preferring our small notes to copper. A general confidence seems to prevail here, the chiefs and the priests seem most harmoniously inclined, and every thing appears as regular and quiet as if it had been an English settlement for a century; the polite contessy to Lady Brownrigg, exemplified by the chiefs, prove them polished and considerate.

I am convinced, that if the same mode of

conciliation, honour, and justice, be continued towards the natives, we shall bind them in close attachment to the English character; and in time our example must have its due effect upon their own conduct.

BOMBAY.

Melancholy Circumstance.

We have already recorded (No. xxxix. p. 490) an instance of dreadful death by a shark at Colombo; it is now our painful task to relate an accident of a similar nature which took place in the harbour of Bombay. On the evening of the 15th June, Mr. Anderson, the fourth officer of the H. C. ship *Charles Grant*, was swimming a short distance from the ship, accompanied by a quarter-master and fore-castle-man. Mr. Anderson struck out and swam towards a Portuguese frigate then lying at about half a cable's length from him, and he was followed by the two men. As they approached the frigate, Mr. Anderson was heard to say, "don't drown me." On this exclamation, the quarter-master turned round, and to his unspeakable horror and alarm, saw an immense shark darting at Mr. Anderson. He immediately exerted his whole strength for his own safety, and fortunately succeeded in getting on board the Portuguese frigate. The alarm was given, and the boats of the frigate and *Charles Grant* were instantly lowered into the water, but unfortunately without preventing the fatal catastrophe. The shark passed Mr. Anderson, then turned round and took him under the water, which was immediately discoloured with his blood. He rose again, but was then attacked by five or six more of these voracious animals, and he was gone in an instant. One shark was observed to be making after the fore-castle man, on which a sentry on board the frigate, with great presence of mind and coolness, levelled his musket and shot the fish, thereby preserving the life of the sailor. The next day a large shark was caught by the people on board the H. C. ship *Vansittart*, measuring upwards of 12 feet.

Population.

By a late Census of the Island of Bombay, it appears there are 403,786 Hindoos, 27,811 Mahometans, 13,155 Parsees, 11,454 native Christians, 731 Jews. The houses are 20,786. This estimate is exclusive of temporary sojourners, European and native troops, or British subjects. From sixty to seventy thousand persons visit this island periodically.

Dreadful Storm in the Dekan.

A tremendous storm took place at Ahmednager in the Dekan on the evening of the 9th of May, and continued until near 10 o'clock, accompanied with most violent thunder and lightning, rain and hail, such as in the opinion of many of the oldest inhabitants of the city, had never been witnessed by them before. The whole of the country for twenty miles around was inundated, and a quantity of cattle belong-

ing to Brinjaris swept away, the people being obliged to ascend the hills for safety. In Col. Milnes's Camp, the wind made dreadful havoc among the tents, many being torn to rags, and but few left standing; the officers and men were obliged to leave them for their own safety, as an accident was very near occurring; one gentleman, who was in his tent at the time of its falling, was so entangled in it on the ground, that it was with considerable difficulty he was extricated from his dangerous situation.

The storm appears to have been general throughout the Dekan. At Poona, the same night, though not so violent, yet it was very severe, and a melancholy accident occurred in the camp: a servant and an orderly boy, sleeping in the rootee of a cavalry officer, were struck by lightning, and together with a pointer dog killed on the spot. The cause of this was attributed to a hog spear found in the tent, which attracted the lightning.

National Register : FOREIGN.

AFRICA: WEST.

Scientific Expedition.

A letter from Sierra Leone mentions the return to that place of the British scientific expedition for exploring the interior of Africa. They were completely unsuccessful, having advanced only about 150 miles into the interior, from Rio Nunez. Their progress was there stopped by a chief of the country, and after unavailing endeavours, for the space of four months, to obtain liberty to proceed, they abandoned the enterprise, and returned. Nearly all the animals died. Several officers died, but, what is remarkable, only one private, besides one drowned, of about 200. Captain Campbell died two days after their return to Rio Nunez, and was buried, with another officer, in the same spot where Major Peddie, and one of his officers, were buried on their advance.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Conflagration at Newfoundland.

Letters from Saint John's of the 11th November last, contain some interesting particulars. Numbers of the lower classes who had suffered losses by the conflagration had quitted the island and gone to Canada, to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, or to the territories of the United States, to procure employment. The Governor had wisely provided occupation for the able-bodied men who remained on the island, by employing them in felling timber, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day, for the reconstruction of the buildings, which, it is

highly probable, will be speedily restored. By the liberal contributions of the more wealthy, the necessities of the destitute, aged, and the infirm remaining inhabitants, have been generously relieved. Hopes were entertained that the poor and labouring classes will be enabled to support the inclemency of a Newfoundland winter, without being exposed to those severe privations and distresses which were expected, as the sad consequences of the late awful calamity.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Commercial Companies.

A Company has been formed in Baltimore, which includes among its members many men of wealth and respectability, for the purpose of a general importation of foreign goods. It boasts of a capital of three millions of dollars, and its professed object is to draw an increased trade to Baltimore, by the inducements of abundant supplies, extensive assortments, reduced prices, and long credits. Another Company has also been formed at Richmond, in Virginia, under the title of the "Richmond East India Company," for the purpose of trading to ports and places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and elsewhere. It disclaims any wish for exclusive rights and privileges, and professes, on the contrary, that its only object is to surmount the obstacles which arise from ignorance of the field of Indian adventure; and by a practical exemplification of the profits and advantages that accrue from the trade, to give to private enterprise and capital that stimulus and direction which may, in a few years, supersede the necessity of continuing to trade in a corporate capacity. A petition for a charter on these terms has been presented to the General Assembly of the State.

American Navy.

By the last accounts from New York it appears, that two-thirds of the American navy were in commission and afloat, and that every exertion was making in all the naval yards within the Union to complete the ships now building there; that for some time past a rendezvous for seamen has been opened in New York, and that placards were posted up in different parts of the city, offering three months pay down to sailors, on their entering into the service of the United States.

Irish Emigrants.

At a meeting held at New York on the 25th of November, it was resolved, that a Society should be formed of Irishmen, for

the purpose of endeavouring to procure from Congress a tract of land in the Illinois territory, to be settled by emigrants from Ireland; and that a subscription should be entered into for carrying the purpose of the Society into effect. The principal mover in the business was Mr. Emmet, formerly Dr. T. Emmet, of Dublin, exiled under an act of the Irish Parliament, for the share he took in the conspiracy of 1798.

Reading and Writing, criminal.

An ordinance has been passed in the city of Savannah, by which any one who teaches a person of colour, either slave or free, to read or write, or causes such person to be so taught, is subject to a fine of 30 dollars for each offence; and every person of colour who shall keep a school to teach reading or writing, is subject to a fine of 30 dollars, to be imprisoned ten days, and whipped 39 lashes. Although it may be for the interest of slave-holders to keep the unfortunate wretches in as much ignorance as possible generally, yet we consider the adoption of such a law as the above as revolting to the best feelings of the heart, and a stigma to the city which has enacted it.—*Baltimore Paper.*

Cruelty according to Law.

There are occasionally in the American papers advertisements, offering rewards for the apprehension of run-away slaves, marked with letters imprinted by a red hot iron on the shoulders, breasts, or cheeks; but of all the instances of abominable cruelty and injustice, perpetrated "as the law directs," the following is, perhaps, the most striking:—A poor fellow who declares that he is a free-man, is seized and cast into prison by nobody knows who; the owner, "if any," is desired to release him; but if he has no owner, that is, if he be what he declares himself, a free man, he will be sold to defray the expense of his imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.

The celebrated Beethoven.

This great composer, whose original and finished productions are so much admired and sought for by musicians, resides at present in Vienna, the city where Haydn passed the greater part of his life, and where Mozart, under the patronage of the Emperor Joseph II., composed some of his best works. Vienna, therefore, has had the honour of receiving within its walls three musicians the greatest that ever existed; men who have refined and exalted their art in the highest degree, and who will mark out to future times a true Augustan

age of music. Beethoven is about 50 years of age, and enjoys excellent health. He is unfortunately afflicted with deafness, but not to such a degree as former accounts had led us to suppose: he is able to converse readily with the assistance of an ear trumpet; and an ingenious artist is contriving an apparatus of the same nature to be fixed to his piano forte, which will facilitate his musical studies by enabling him to hear more distinctly the sound of his instrument. He has never been married, is of retired habits of life, and is said to be somewhat uncouth in his manners; he is passionately devoted to his art, and is revered by all who know him as a true man of genius. His mind has a strong tincture of independence; though far from rich, he cannot be induced to compose on any other suggestions than those of his own mind. An English gentleman, a great amateur, lately at Vienna, was anxious to obtain some compositions from so great a master, and offered him, through the medium of his physician and most intimate friend, a carte-blanche as to price for any number of symphonies he chose to write: unfortunately, he ventured to prescribe, as a model for their construction, the first and second of the author, which are in a plainer style than the rest. Beethoven could with difficulty be brought to the proposal; but when he found the condition that was tacked to it, he said very drily to the physician, "When I am unwell I take your advice; when I compose I take my own;" and would not bestow any farther notice on the proposition. Since the Continent has been in a pacific state, he has been visited by musicians from this country and every part of Europe, led by veneration for the man, and a desire to profit by his remarks. The boldness, the fertility of his invention, the splendour of his compositions in general, are well known; but we believe that it has not before been observed that his early pieces are scarcely less finished than his later ones: by a happiness which is quite uncommon, he seems to have appeared at once in full perfection.

FRANCE.

Preparatory Military School.

A school has lately been established, at the public expense, for the purpose of instructing the sons of officers without property, who are distinguished for their services; and at the expense of their families, such young men as their relations may wish to initiate into the studies and pursuits of the said school. The total number of pupils will be 500; of whom 300 are to be

educated at the public charge. Those who are admitted at the expense of their relations will pay 1,000 francs per annum. When the pupils have completed their education at the preparatory school, they will be admitted into the special military school. The number in this last school is 300. The pupils who undergo a satisfactory examination here will receive a commission as sub-lieutenant in the army.

Distilled Sea water.

Experiments on sea-water have been tried at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, by giving it as drink to the galley-slaves, and using it in cooking their victuals. The result of these experiments is that distilled sea water may be used as a necessary of life for a month, and even for a longer time; and that it may be of great assistance in long voyages and journeys.

Meteorology.

The Parisians are engaged in discussions respecting a stone which is said to have fallen in that city. This *aérolite* is described as weighing ten pounds. It fell on the 3d January, early in the morning, in the *Rue de Richelieu*, with a force which drove some stones it struck several inches into the earth, and emitted a strong sulphureous smell. The chemists of the French capital are busy in preparing an analysis of this phenomenon.

New Definitions.

From the *Dictionnaire des gens du monde* (a dictionary for men of the world) we extract the following:—

Great Men.—Men of low stature, who raise themselves into favour by the aid of shoes with high heels.

Democratic Government.—A government where virtue is the most honoured, and best appreciated.

Republic.—A form of government much criticised, because it will not tolerate prejudices, political impostors, privileges, nor hereditary functions.

Fops.—Headstrong young men, whom the women willingly pardon.

Philosopher.—A man who opposes nature to law, reason to custom, conscience to opinion, and judgment to error.

Society.—It is composed of two great classes. Those who have more dinners than appetite, and those who have more appetite than dinners.

The Philanthropist.

A recent traveller records the following instance of genuine goodness of heart. "I

left Rheims, says he, about noon, directing my course towards Chalons-sur Marne. On the road I fell in with a person travelling the same way as myself. It is customary for pedestrians to salute each other, and sometimes to enter into conversation. Having overtaken this man, and asked him whither he was going, he told me to Chalons. We agreed, therefore to walk together. We had not proceeded far before we saw an object of misery coming towards us, entreating us, in the most humble manner, to take pity on him, as he had not tasted food for 24 hours past. My companion drew a loaf from his pocket, which he presented to the stranger; then taking out his little store of money he counted it over with great attention: it amounted to 44 sous. He gave exactly the half of his wealth to the poor man, with this observation, that he himself had sometimes been in great distress. The name of this humane and honest man was *Fleuret Dominique*, of the Canton of Gouhnercourt, in the Department of the *Meuse à Vouthenault*. He stood about five feet seven inches high, had a fine bold front, a clear open countenance, and a blue eye, expressive of the most sympathising humanity. *Fleuret Dominique* could neither read nor write; but he possessed that which was of more value than either—a noble and a feeling heart."

INDIES. WEST.

Jamaica: registered Slaves.

In the city and parish of Kingston the total amount of slaves is 17,817, making an excess over the poll tax roll of 9,660. In St. Mary's, the number of returns has been 683, giving 13,555 males, and 13,269 females, and a total of 26,824, making an excess over the same roll of 1,492. In St. Thomas's in the Vale, the numbers are 6,187 males, and 6,054 females, total 12,241, giving an excess of 406.

Martinique—Hurricane.

Extract of a letter dated St. Pierre, November 10.—On the 21st of October, this colony was visited by the most furious hurricane ever witnessed here. The details of this sad disaster would be equally long as painful. The loss of nearly 1,000 lives, 25,000 hogsheads of sugar of the present and next crop, incalculable losses in buildings, animals, and the necessities of life, have occasioned a general desolation, independently of the great anxiety caused by 9-10ths of the shipping which were in the different ports of the island, being either wrecked, damaged, or missing. St. Lucie and Dominica have equally suffered; the tempest reached also St. Vin-

cent and Grenada. Its ravages extended to Guadaloupe, as well as Porto-Rico and its neighbourhood, though in a less degree. The loss experienced by Martinique alone may be very moderately calculated at 25,000,000 of francs, exclusively of the shipping: the works and buildings of entire parishes were razed to the ground. It lasted 26 hours, 12 of which with such inconceivable fury, as to produce all these disasters, and to destroy buildings which had withstood all former hurricanes. It will require many years before the colony can recover itself from this heavy calamity.

St. Lucie—Hurricane.

A recent letter gives the following distressing account of this tremendous visitation: "At three in the morning of the 21st Oct. it blew very hard at west, with very heavy rain; at four still harder; took in our fore sail, and brought her to under a try sail double-reefed: at seven yet harder, when a sea came and washed away one of our boats from the stern. When ten o'clock came it blew a perfect hurricane beyond what any of us had ever witnessed; however, the ship lay very quiet, but from the extreme heaviness and excessive quantity of rain, with the immense force of wind, all our cabins were full of water. At noon the weather abated, and at three in the afternoon it became quite moderate, when we set our sails again. I call the escape of the *Antelope* miraculous, because if we had remained at St. Lucie one night more, not an atom of the ship would ever have been seen—nothing could have saved us from shipwreck. Every ship we left there was lost. The town, barracks, and buildings of every kind were blown down. At the village of Gross-islet only three houses were left standing out of about 150: the Governor (Major-General Seymour) was killed: also Major Burdett, his wife and children, were killed, by being buried in the ruins of their house blown in upon them. We visited St. Lucie again sixteen days afterwards, and the scene was such as my pen cannot describe: many of the inhabitants lost their clothes, and those who are sick are lying on the ground with no other covering than the sky, exposed to sun and rain. An officer in one of the Regiments, seeing the approach of the hurricane, put a few clothes into a small trunk, and hid it, as he thought, in a place of safety; when the weather was over, he found his trunk had been blown away, and the lid of it was found more than half a mile off. The soldiers and others were obliged to lie down on the ground, and hold themselves fast by the grass, or any thing they could get, to save themselves. This may appear strange, but so it was; the power of the wind was excessive. The island of St. Lucie has suffered the most. The vessels were driven on shore at Barbadoes and Martinique, but no damage of any consequence to the houses or other buildings. Very

fortunately all our little squadron, viz. *Seamander*, *Brazen*, and *Childers*, are safe. The *Brazen* lost her boat, but nothing more. In short, the fatal 21st of October will be felt and remembered by the St. Lucians as long as they live."

ITALY.

Lucca—Formalities abolished.

Lucca, Dec. 25.—A passage in the proclamation of our new Sovereign, Maria Louisa of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, and Duchess of Lucca, has singularly touched every heart. It is the following,

"Our maternal heart eagerly seizes the means which may the most quickly enable us to extend an helping hand to our well beloved subjects and children, without distinction of rank or condition. Consequently, we make it known to all classes of people, that on the Wednesday in each week, we shall hold a public audience. Every person who wishes to be admitted to our presence, need observe no other formality, than to deliver his name the day before to our private Secretary."

Naples—Antiquities,

The Naples Journal gives the following copy of an inscription, which has been discovered in the excavations of Pompeii. It is of the greatest interest for ancient history. The words and letters in italics have been supplied by Professor Romanelli:—

Romulus Martis
 Filius urbem Romam
 Condidit et regnavit annos
P. m. quadraginta isqvs
Acrone dvce hostivm
Et Rege Caeninensivm
Interfecto spolia opima,
Jovi Feretrio consecravit
 Receptvsque in deorum
 Nvmervm Qvirini nomine
 Appellatus est a Romanis.

The following is a translation:—

Romulus, the son of Mars, built the city of Rome, and reigned forty years: having killed Acron, the General and King of the Caeninenses, he consecrated the *spolia opima* to Jupiter Feretrius. Being received among the gods, he was called Quirinus by the Romans.

New Theatre of San Carlos.

The following description of this magnificent building is from the pen of a recent traveller: "The moment I entered, I thought myself transported into the palace of some eastern emperor. My eyes were dazzled, and my soul delighted. Nothing could be more brilliant, and yet more imposing; two qualities which are rarely found united. There is nothing in Europe approaching it;

nothing capable of giving the most distant idea of it. The theatre, which was rebuilt in 300 days, is a stroke of policy; it attaches the people to the King more completely than the best laws could do; all Naples is intoxicated with patriotism on this occasion. The best way in the world to give offence would be to discover some defect in it. Mention the name of Ferdinand, and you are told that *he has rebuilt San Carlos*. The decorations are gold and silver, and the boxes a deep sky blue. The ornaments in front of the boxes are in relief; hence their magnificence. They consist of gilded torches, grouped together, and intermixed with large fleur-de-lis. Here and there this splendid ornament is divided by bas-reliefs of silver. I counted, I think, thirty-six of them. The boxes are very large, and have no curtains. I saw every where five or six persons in the front of each. A superb chandelier yields a brilliant light, and gives to these ornaments of gold and silver a splendour which they would not possess were they not in relief. Nothing could be more imposing and magnificent than the grand box of the King, above the middle door; it is supported by two palm trees of gold, of the size of nature. The drapery consists of sheets of metal, of a pale red. Contrasted with the magnificence of the royal box, nothing can be more simple and elegant than the small incognito boxes, situated on the second row opposite the stage. The blue satin, the gold ornaments, and the mirrors, are distributed with a taste which I have never before seen in Italy. The dazzling light of the chandelier penetrates into every corner of the theatre, and exhibits the most minute details. The ceiling, which is painted on canvass, completely in the style of the French school, is one of the largest pictures in existence."

A Picture of Naples.

To a late visitor to this extraordinary city, we are indebted for a sketch of its present state, and of the manners of its inhabitants, *as they are*. "There are few cities," he observes, "that can boast of so many open spaces as Naples, and which, though irregular in their form, have yet a play of picturesque feature about them, to my eye infinitely preferable to the formal lines of our squares. Of these, the principal, the Largo Reale, del Castello, delle Pigne, del Mercato, and the handsome streets di Chiaia, St. Lucia, Toledo, Nuovi, must immediately force themselves upon the recollection of any one who has visited it. The lazzaroni, are a remarkably finely made, active and intelligent people, whose dress, consisting of nothing but a pair of

linen-drawers not reaching to the knee, a linen shirt, and a woollen cap, is seldom ragged or dirty. The beggars are disgusting and importunate here as elsewhere, but I did not see much difference between the Toledo and Bond Street in that respect. From the circumstance of open carriages being universally used, even as hackney carriages, from the street being paved throughout with flag-stones, and the shops and coffee-houses being open to the street, not by a door only, but by the removal of the whole front, the populace are more intimately mixed than with us, and there is no possibility of sheltering yourself from the intrusion of miserable objects in the corner of your carriage, or in the recesses of a *magasin des modes*. The cattle, whether harnessed in the carriages of persons of fortune, or standing in the street for hire, are proverbially handsome, the former generally too fat for an English eye, and the latter would certainly stand with advantage with ours in the same employ."

RUSSIA.

Imperial Ukase.

This is addressed to the Legislative synod at Moscow, by the Emperor of Russia, and is dated from Moscow, Oct. 27, 1817.

"During my late travels through the provinces, I was obliged, to my no small regret, to listen to speeches, pronounced by some of the Clergy in different parts, which contained unbecoming praises of me,—praises which can only be ascribed unto God. As I am convinced in the depth of my heart of the Christian truth, that every blessing floweth unto us through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ alone, and that every man, be he whom he may, without Christ, is full only of evil, therefore, to ascribe unto me the glory of deeds, in which the hand of God hath been so evidently manifested before the whole world, is to give unto men that glory which belongeth unto Almighty God alone.

"I account it my duty, therefore, to forbid all such unbecoming expressions of praise, and recommend to the Holy Synod to give instructions to all the Diocesan Bishops, that they themselves, and the Clergy under them, may, on similar occasions, in future refrain from all such expressions of praise, so disagreeable to my ears; and that they may render unto the Lord of Hosts alone, thanksgivings for the blessings bestowed upon us, and pray for the out-pouring of his Grace upon all of us; conforming themselves in this matter to the words of Sacred Writ, which requires us to render to the King Eternal,

Immortal, Invisible, the only wise God, honour and glory for ever and ever.

"ALEXANDER."

Improvements at St. Petersburg.

Several new buildings which were interrupted during the war, are resumed with fresh vigour, and they are rising rapidly in every part of the city. Much use is made of cast iron; the grand balconies, the staircases, and the architectural decorations are made of this metal. Prince Lebanow is building a palace, which will cost three millions and a half of roubles. It will be ornamented with forty-two columns of a colossal size, of cast iron. Nothing can equal the superb embellishments of the chateau of Zarso-Selo, which was the favourite residence of the immortal Catharine II. and in which the Emperor Alexander passed his youth. A grand triumphal car of cast iron was recently constructed near it. It is built on an antique model, and it fixes the attention of all the connoisseurs.

Births and Deaths—Longevity.

In 1817, 7,888 children were born at St. Petersburg, among which 1,111, or one out of 7, were illegitimate. According to the list published by the synod, which include, however, only the members of the Greek church, the number of births in 1815, was 1,298,461, and of deaths 890,988, being an excess in the births of 407,473, among the deaths were 613 persons above 100 years of age, and one of the age of 155 years; there were 209 above 105 years old, 123 above 110, 72 above 115, 31 above 120, 13 above 125, 6 above 130, and 1, as above said, of 155 years of age.

Territorial Acquisitions.

The following article appears in the Russian Court calendar for this year:—Three hundred and fifty-five years have elapsed since all the Russian provinces were united under one Government, during which period the Russian frontiers have been from time to time extended, without a single instance in Russian history of a cession of territory. The acquisitions of territory made by Russia took place as follows:—Siberia, in 1573; Little Russia, in 1644; Livonia and Esthonia, in 1710; White Russia, in 1772; the Crimea, in 1783; Lithuania and Courland, in 1793; the remainder of Poland, in 1795; Georgia, in 1801; Bialystock, in 1807; Finland, in 1809; and the Duchy of Warsaw, in 1815."

New Buildings at Moscow.

The Kremlin is entirely rebuilt; it not only preserves its ancient features, but is

also considerably improved. The ramparts are replaced by magnificent walls, and boulevards surround the different sections of this great city. Several palaces are restored to their former grandeur; the ancient churches are re-established in the same forms which they had before. There are 70,000 masons, carpenters, and other workmen employed throughout the city. The new palace of the Kremlin, which was built, as it were, at the command of an enchanter, has been enlarged by the addition of a wing, in which the members of the suite of the Imperial Court are now lodged. This wing was not begun in July last, yet it is now fully inhabited.

The road between Petersburg and Moscow is covered incessantly with carriages and waggons of every description. Travellers are numerous, and at present there are several immense packages of moveables sent by this road to Moscow, from Petersburg, for the first establishment of the Court at the former place.

The University at Moscow is also repairing. Its ancient buildings are restored, its old funds are augmented, and new funds are bestowed upon it, in order to repair the Cabinet of Natural History. A new library is erected, to hold 65,000 volumes, and the apparatus for the Mathematical and Physical Sciences are reinstated. The list of its professors is to be considerably enlarged.

SPAIN.

Slave Trade abolished.

An important document, respecting the Slave Trade, has been issued in Spain. It is a Decree of the King of Spain, prohibiting his subjects from trading in slaves on the coast of Africa, *north of the Line*, and restricting the duration of the trade *south of the Line*, on the same coast, to two years and 5 months, from the date of the Decree. The prohibition in the former case is to take effect immediately, and the penalty attached to its violation is transportation to the Philippine Islands, on the East Indian Sea. For this abolition, England pays to Spain the sum of £400,000.

TURKEY.

Barbarity of Ali-Pacha.

A letter from Smyrna, of the 15th of Oct. states, that Ali-Pacha, the Governor of Epirus and Thessaly, some months since, ordered a beautiful Greek lady, named Euphrosyne, of whom his eldest son, Muctar Pacha, was enamoured, to be drowned in the sea of Jannina, with *fifteen of her female friends*; but, as none of his subjects would execute his commands, he had the barbarity to carry them *personally* into effect.

National Register :

BRITISH.

THE KING.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 3.—"His Majesty has passed the last month in a very tranquil manner, and in a good state of bodily health, but his Majesty's disorder remains unchanged."

The order of the Emperor of Russia to his clergy, not to utter any praises of him in their sermons, &c. which we have inserted in p. 850, calls to mind the following anecdote respecting our excellent Monarch:

"Our Good Old King," as he is universally and most justly styled, soon after his accession to the throne, attending Divine Service at St. James's, was eulogized by the preacher in his sermon, much in the same manner as the Emperor of Russia had been on the occasion alluded to, and therefore he sent next day a message to the minister, which should be written in letters of gold, as a lesson for kings as well as ministers, apprising him that "he went to the church to hear God praised, and not himself," and desiring him to forbear in future from such improper adulation.

New Welch Order.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has it in immediate contemplation to institute a Welch Order, similar to those of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, consisting of twelve Knights Companions, besides the Sovereign. The Installation will probably take place on the 1st of March, being the festival of St. David, the tutelary Saint of Wales. It is a singular coincidence, that at the time of the death of her lamented son, the Duke of Gloucester, Queen Anne was occupied in the arrangement of a similar Order. The intention, from what cause we have been unable to learn, was subsequently abandoned; but many original documents relating to the subject are still preserved in the library of Jesus College Oxford.

Silver Coinage.

A coinage of crowns or 5 shilling pieces had commenced at the Mint. On one side is the head of his Majesty, and on the reverse the figures of St. George and the Dragon. The number to be struck in the first instance, will be five hundred thousand; when that number is completed, they are to be issued to the Bank.

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THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce in the Years and Quarters ended 5th January, 1817 and 1818.

| | Years ended 5th Jan. | | Quart. ended 5th Jan. | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | 1817. | 1818. | 1817. | 1818. |
| Customs . . . L | 4,970,154 | 6,880,975 | 1,517,381 | 2,458,628 |
| Excise | 17,871,991 | 16,370,854 | 4,484,140 | 4,695,074 |
| Stamps | 5,969,721 | 6,337,421 | 1,461,324 | 1,568,532 |
| Post Office . . | 1,426,000 | 1,338,000 | 330,000 | 319,600 |
| Assessed Taxes . | 5,783,222 | 6,127,529 | 2,184,484 | 2,260,017 |
| Land Taxes . . | 1,127,929 | 1,163,320 | 388,132 | 353,604 |
| Miscellaneous . | 241,199 | 492,872 | 50,085 | 255,318 |
| Unappropriated War Duties . . | 374,006 | 1,062,073 | 374,006 | 6,200 |
| Total Consolidated Fund | 37,773,320 | 39,782,044 | 10,545,852 | 11,914,373 |
| Annual Duties to pay off Bills | | | | |
| Customs | 2,393,201 | 2,861,505 | 870,827 | 558,993 |
| Excise | 634,124 | 258,121 | 337,097 | 36,441 |
| Pensions, &c. . | 4,016 | | 4,616 | |
| Total An. Duties | 2,931,341 | 3,129,626 | 1,211,940 | 595,434 |
| Permanent and Annual Duties | 40,704,670 | 42,911,650 | 11,757,792 | 12,509,807 |
| War Taxes | | | | |
| Customs | 1,008,366 | | 525 | |
| Excise | 4,462,074 | 3,007,312 | 780,659 | 768,137 |
| Property | 11,182,584 | 1,268,468 | 1,292,205 | 389,048 |
| Total War Taxes | 16,656,024 | 4,365,770 | 2,073,389 | 1,157,205 |
| Total Net Reven. | 57,360,691 | 47,277,450 | 13,831,181 | 13,657,012 |

Voyage to the North Pole.

Sir Joseph Banks lately transacted business with the Admiralty board supposed to relate to the intended voyage towards the North Pole, on discoveries. The ships, it is said, are to have two years' provisions on board, and are also to be supplied with warm clothing, &c. for the use of the officers and men. Sanguine hopes are entertained of a passage being discovered to the North Pacific Ocean. The crew, it is said, will consist of 50 men, including officers, in each vessel. They will also be provided with every appendage used by the Greenland ships; and some experienced men in that service are to go in the vessel.

New Bayonet Exercise.—In order to evince the superiority of the new exercise, detachments of the 90th and 64th regiments were lately ordered to assemble on Mount Wise, Plymouth Dock, and came to the charge in presence of Major General Brown, Captain Faden (the inventor), a number of military officers, and of a numerous assemblage of spectators. The utmost caution was used to prevent accidents, and the points of the bayonets were enveloped in a ball or foil, which being sprinkled with a white powder, would shew the number of thrusts received by either party. It soon, however, became necessary to separate the combatants, as the lounges of the 90th, who practised the new exercise, enabled them to over reach the 64th, their supposed opponents;

and the latter, not being inclined to recede, received the thrusts with no great complacency. After some deliberation the men were marched into George's square, and the gates were closed to all but officers. Several charges were given and received, in bodies, and in individual attacks; but the superiority of the new exercise was such as to render it evident, that the combatants on the old plan, receiving its attacks, would be destroyed on the first moment of onset.

Emigration to North America.

Government will no longer give encouragement to persons who wish to proceed as settlers to his Majesty's possessions in North America, except to such as Half-pay Officers, or persons under peculiar circumstances. This regulation has been adopted in consequence of a number of persons who went there the last two years, without being provided with sufficient money or property to enable them to cultivate the land which had been allotted to them, and are now in very great distress.

Bill of Mortality.

A general Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from Dec. 10, 1816, to Dec. 16, 1817:—

Christened, in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1,044—Buried, 1,085.

Christened, in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,429—Buried, 3,939.

Christened, in the 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 12,716—Buried, 10,108.

Christened, in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4,940—Buried, 4,836.

| Christened. | | Buried. | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Males, 12,624, Females, 11,505. | In all 24,129. | Males, 10,033, Females, 9,935. | In all 19,968. |
| DIED. | | | |
| Under two years of age | 5,400 | Fifty and sixty | 1,758 |
| Between two & five | 2,819 | Sixty and seventy | 1,614 |
| Five and ten | 929 | Seventy and eighty | 1,224 |
| Ten and twenty | 700 | Eighty and ninety | 683 |
| Twenty and thirty | 1,364 | Ninety and a hundred | 150 |
| Thirty and forty | 1,793 | A hundred | 7 |
| Forty and fifty | 1,983 | A hundred and five | 2 |
| Decreased in the Burials this year | | 345 | |

State of Newgate.

The following address was lately presented to the Lord Mayor and other Justices presiding at the Old Bailey Sessions, by the Grand Jury.

We, the Grand Jury of the City of London, having reported the several bills of indictment presented to us in due form and being informed by the proper Office, and no others are forthcoming, do wait upon the Court for the purpose of receiving our

discharge; at the same time, we wish to observe the great pleasure we have derived, in perceiving that no bill has been found by us for murder, nor any one of a crime of a peculiarly atrocious nature;—a circumstance very gratifying to the Jury.

In the progress of our duty we visited the prison of Newgate, and especially directed our attention to the state of that prison; and we lament to record, that from the great influx of prisoners, it is hardly possible to keep them in a state of wholesome cleanliness, a circumstance we deeply deplore, as putting together all description of offenders, an evil easily obviated in the opinion of the Jury (and in which opinion they are borne out by Mr. Brown, the keeper of the prison), if more space could be allotted, whereby a classification of the prisoners might be effected, to the evident improvement of their health, comfort, and morals.

The vast number of juvenile depredators in confinement, and the melancholy circumstances of four being under sentence of death in the condemned cells, and in irons, the youngest only nine years of age, and the oldest 12, connected with the circumstance of very many of them previous to trial associating with the profligate, hardened, and abandoned, presents to us the idea of the improbability of a reform, which a more judicious and attentive confinement might produce.

The deplorable situation of the male prisoners, with respect to clothing, particularly the juvenile part, made a melancholy impression on our minds. Many were without shoes or stockings, others without shirts, and one almost in a state of nakedness—circumstances we earnestly recommend to the consideration of those who arrange and manage the general business of the prison; and we are of opinion that the general health of the prisoners of both sexes would be materially improved, if an allowance of soap was granted for that purpose.

In visiting the Infirmary, the Grand Jury feel great pleasure in announcing that every necessary attention appears to have been paid to the sick, and those in a convalescent state, and to the general health of the prisoners.

We further beg leave to state to the Court the gratifying pleasure we received in witnessing the exertions of Mrs. Fry and the Ladies who so kindly assist her in attending to and instructing the female prisoners, whose reformed deportment, and cheerful acquiescence to their wishes, demonstrated with a force no language can

describe the affection these unfortunate women entertain for these humane, intelligent, and active females.

JOHN GANN, Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Revival of Commerce.

The following statement shews the increase of the revenue of the Customs, at the port of Leith :—

Increase on the quarter ended the 10th Oct. 1817, compared with the corresponding quarter of the former year 30,746l. 11s. 6d.

Ditto on the quarter ended 5th Jan. 1818, compared with that of 1817, 15,263l. 10s. 10½d.

Total increase on the year 1817, as compared with 1816, . . . 59,187l. 3s. 11½d.

Resignation of Sir William Grant.

His Honour came into the Rolls Court, on the 23d Dec. at three o'clock, and was occupied for nearly two hours in hearing petitions. He gave judgment in one case. As soon as he had finished, the gentlemen of the bar bowed respectfully, they then rose up, and Sir Arthur Piggott, the father of the Chancery bar, thus addressed his Honour :—

"Upon your retirement, Sir, from that seat of justice on which for more than 16 years you have presided, the gentlemen of the bar attending this Court are desirous of expressing the sentiments with which they are impressed upon an event of great regret and concern to them, and upon which they are desirous of expressing the unfeigned respect which you abundantly merited, and to which you are so justly entitled. The promptitude and wisdom of your decisions have been as highly conducive to the benefit of suitors as they were eminently productive of the general administration of equity. In the practice of your important and arduous duties you have exhibited an uninterrupted equanimity, and displayed a temper never disturbed, and a patience never wearied. You have evinced a uniform and impartial attention to those engaged in the discharge of their professional duties here, and who had the opportunity, and enjoyed the advantage of observing that conduct in the dispensation of justice, which has been conspicuously calculated to excite emulation, and to form an illustrious example for imitation. Accept, Sir, the cordial and sincere wishes of those whom you leave devoted to the labour of this place, that, with the gratifying reflection which will be the merited reward of so considerable a portion of your life, so meritoriously and exemplarily employed, you may enjoy health and happiness in repose, on your secession from the business and labour, from the toil and anxiety of a painful judicial station, to the importance and eminence of which you have, in so great

a degree, and in so distinguished a manner, contributed, and on which you have cast additional lustre."

His honour rose, was visibly agitated, and replied to this effect :

"It is impossible that I should not be deeply affected by the sentiments expressed towards me by the gentlemen at the bar. The favourable view they have taken of my conduct, and the kind wishes with which they regard my retirement, excite my warmest gratitude. The attention I have shewn to them could not be greater than their own merits claimed. I have uniformly found the gentlemen who attend this Court equally distinguished for learning in their profession, and for the honour and liberality with which they practised it. The kindness, attention, and respect which I have always experienced from them affect me sensibly, and call for my most cordial thanks. Their conduct towards me since I had the honour to preside in this Court, and the sentiments they now express on my retirement, I shall ever remember with gratitude, and cherish the remembrance as the sweetest solace of the remainder of my life. Gentlemen, farewell! My best wishes shall ever attend you."

While pronouncing the last sentence, his voice faltered, and he hurried immediately out of Court, struggling to repress his tears. The gentlemen of the bar seemed greatly affected. The Court was quite crowded. All the King's Counsel (except Mr. Leach) and the other Chancery Lawyers, were present. They were heard remarking as they retired, "We shall never again see such a Master of the Rolls."

The Southwark Bridge.

This is in great forwardness. The bed of the arch leading to Queen-street is composed of a mass of masonry, lying diagonally, to resist the constant pressure of the weight of the arch, and meeting the bend of the whole span. In digging for the foundation on the Southwark side, a copperas spring was discovered, the water of which was quite green. The breadth of each ellipsis, of which there are three, will not in the least obstruct the navigation.

Domesticated Seal.—A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Burntisland has completely succeeded in taming one of these animals. Its singularities daily continue to attract the curiosity of strangers. It appears to possess all the sagacity of the dog, lives in its master's house, and eats from his hand. He usually takes it away with him in his fishing excursions, upon which occasion it affords no small entertainment. When thrown into the water, it will follow

for miles the track of a boat, and although thrust back by the oars, it never relinquishes its purpose. Indeed, it struggles so hard to regain its seat, that one would imagine its fondness for its master had entirely overcome the natural predilection for its native element.

Extraordinary Sentence.

The following sentence was lately put in execution at Guernsey, on a female servant who was convicted of concealing her pregnancy, and of the murder of her infant. At twelve o'clock at noon, the prisoner was conducted from the prison to the Court-house, between the halberds, and in one of the lower rooms she was stripped barefoot, and clothed in a white shift made for the occasion; she was bare headed, and from that room she was led up stairs to the door of the Court, where she received from the hangman (*l'exécuteur des hautes œuvres*) a lighted candle, weighing two pounds, and two feet long made expressly for the purpose. Thus equipped, she presented herself at the bar of the Court; and falling on her knees, she asked pardon for her crimes in these words:—"I ask pardon of God, the King, and of Justice!" An immense crowd of people were present, who came from all parts of Guernsey to witness so novel a spectacle.

Adventurous Pilgrim.—The following is a full account of the Pilgrim recently arrived in this country from St. Petersburg:—He is a native of the kingdom of Cabul, and a merchant of the town of Gazree, and in the habit of taking his merchandize to Buchara. Upon one of these excursions, in company with eight other merchants, near the town of Balkh, they were attacked by eighty Tartars, who inhabit the mountains of the Hazarchs, in the neighbourhood of Balkh, and plundered; on which occasion, this man, having lost an arm, and received a cut in the head, was left nearly lifeless on the spot; four of his companions were killed, and four made their escape. He was, however, able to reach his home, where he had lain 50 days before he recovered, and during his illness made a vow that he would undertake a pilgrimage through Russia, and by way of England to Mecca, should the Almighty restore him to health. He has three wives and two children alive; ten are dead. It is his intention to stay 30 days in Mecca, whence, after offering his thanks to the Almighty, and fasting, he returns to his wives and children. He is 60 years old, and states himself to have been in good circumstances; he seems very intelligent, and perfectly acquainted with the geography of Cabul, and the of empire

Russia; speaks only his own provincial dialect, and very little Russ and Persian, and is perfectly satisfied with his undertaking, with the only exception, that he dreads the sea, suffering extremely by sea sickness. His name is Musra Kalim Mahomet. He also says he has been very kindly received by the Metropolit, and different priests of the Greek Church, in Petersburg, and has a recommendation from the Asiatic Society, who kindly paid his passage to this country.

Economy of Fuel.—The present season has suggested the propriety of making generally known the following composition, as likely to produce much public benefit, if adopted by the middle and lower classes of society. A mixture of sand, clay, and coal, dust or charcoal, or saw-dust, made with water into a moderately stiff compound, are all the materials required, and these may be obtained almost any where. The following proportions may be essayed, until another more preferable may be ascertained by experiment:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------|-------|
| Coal, charcoal, or saw-dust, or | } 1 | } parts. | |
| the whole mixed together.... | | | |
| Sand of any kind | | | 2 1/2 |
| Marl or clay..... | | | 1 1/2 |

These parts may be pecks, bushels, or any other measure at hand. The mass to be made into balls of a convenient size, moderately dried; and the work is accomplished. They will not answer to light a fire with; but the fire once brought to nearly a white heat these balls will support it, be very durable, produce a heat incomparably more intense than common fuel of any kind, and increase the value of the ashes as a manure. The mud swept up in the streets of paved towns will answer admirably in lieu of marl or clay, or with a little clay to give it adhesion, as such mud must unavoidably contain a considerable quantity of carbon.

Improvements in Gas.

Mr. W. Muir, of Kelsoe, has, by a very simple process, constructed an apparatus which produces gas sufficient to supply ten different burners, the flame of each far surpassing that of the largest candle, and which completely illuminates his shop, work-shop, and dwelling-house, with the purest pellucid brightness, the cost of which is only about three-pence per night. Wax cloth bags have been invented, which, when inflated with gas, are removed at pleasure from place to place, and, when ignited, they answer all the purposes of candles.

Drying Mali.

It appears from the experiments of Messrs. D. Wheeler and Company, that by expo-

sing common malt to the temperature of about 43° of Fahrenheit, in close vessels, it acquires a dark chocolate brown colour, and becomes so soluble in either hot or cold water, that when it is mixed with pale malt, in the proportion of 1-80th, it communicates to the liquor the perfect colour and flavour of porter. A patent has been taken out for this method of drying and preparing malt.

Perpetual Motion.

An ingenious mechanic in Linlithgow has invented a machine, in which, by employing magnetism as the moving power, he has realized the boasted discovery of perpetual motion thus far, that the machine, without the application of any other force than the magnetic influence, will move as long as its materials will last. Its construction is very simple. A small wooden beam, with a piece of steel at one end, is put in motion by two magnets, the one fixed about an inch above the piece of steel, the other as much below it. The magnets are covered by valves, which are opened alternately by the beam itself, and the motion is communicated by a crank from the opposite end of the beam to a fly-wheel. These are the principal parts; but there are some subsidiary contrivances, which could not be well understood without a diagram. The machine has continued in motion for two months without a pause.

Suppression of Mendicity.—The plan of the Society, whose attention is now so meritoriously directed to this desirable object, appears at once judicious and practicable. It is grounded on that which originated with Mr. M. Martin, in 1796, the immediate purpose of which is as follows:—"To supersede all together the bestowing of alms on common beggars, by the delivery to them of tickets of reference to an office to be established in a convenient part of the town, for the investigation of their cases, with a view to ascertain their claim on such parish, or fund, as may appear to be properly chargeable with their maintenance, and for relief, if absolutely necessary, until such claim shall be satisfactorily substantiated."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 17.—Thursday morning the barometer had fallen eight-tenths of an inch; it then blew very hard, and during the whole course of the day slates and chimney pots were flying about in all directions.—In the evening the gale increased, and about five o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane. In houses fronting the west a good deal of mischief was done in breaking the panes of glass, stripping the lead from the roof, dashing the cupola

windows from their frames, and shivering them to atoms. Similar mischief was done by the falling of similar ornaments at the lately erected church at Libberton, on Monday last. The North Bridge, the Mound, and several parts of the New Town, were in darkness during the night, it being impossible to get the lamps lighted.

LONDON, AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Had the same degree of judgment, taste, and spirit, been exercised in the renovation of London as we find have been manifested in the building of the New Town of Edinburgh, we should probably have had the gratification to see it now, from the progress of the arts, as distinguished above other cities for the elegance of its exterior appearance, and the convenience of its communications, as it is for the comfort of its domestic arrangements.

After the conflagration in 1666, intelligent persons who had considered the closeness of the former buildings as the occasion of the spread both of the fire and the plague, which had previously and very frequently proved the scourges of the metropolis, were desirous that the city, on its restoration, should have its streets and wharfs, and public places, so disposed as to preserve a safe and convenient breadth, and to display its larger buildings with the best effect. Sir Christopher, then Dr. Wren, was appointed surveyor-general and principal architect for effecting these arrangements; and in conformity to his own ideas, and those of the men of taste whom he consulted, he proposed a plan, by which the inconveniencies and deformities of the old town were remedied, and a new one raised in regularity and beauty. The aims he had in view were to enlarge the streets and lanes, and carry them as nearly as might be convenient parallel with each other—to place the parochial churches in conspicuous and insular situations—and to form the public squares in such a manner as to be the centres of eight leading ways.

The streets he proposed to be of three different magnitudes, the three chief to be those which led through the city, and one or two others, which were designed to intersect them, to be of the width of 90 feet, that of other streets was to be of 60 feet, and that of the lanes to be 30. Courts and alleys, without thoroughfare, were excluded from his plan.

The Exchange was to stand free, in the middle of a piazza, and to be the focus of the city; from which, as from a centre, the 60 feet streets were to proceed to all the principal parts of the town. That building

was intended to have been in the form of the Roman Forum, with double porticos.

Several streets were to radiate from London Bridge; and those of the first and second magnitude were to be carried on as straight as possible, and to unite in four or five public squares.

The bank of the Thames was designed to be kept open, spacious, uninterrupted, and convenient as a quay, with wharfs on its northern side, and docks for lading barges. A canal was to proceed to Holborn Bridge, on the sides of which were to have been store-houses, and magazines of coals.

The churches were to be constructed in the most commodious form as to capacity and hearing; and, in the larger parishes, adorned with porticos, and ornamented towers or steeples. Church yards, and all establishments which occasion noisome smells, or require large fires, were to be removed beyond the town.

Conformably to these ideas, a straight street of ninety feet wide was proposed to proceed from that part of Fleet-street which remained unburnt, (about St. Dunstan's Church) intersecting the valley of the River Fleet, on the south side of the site where Ludgate had been situated, and terminating gracefully in a regularly built square on Tower Hill. Previously, however, to its reaching that part which was then Fleet Ditch, (now Bridge-street, and Fleet Market) this street was to have opened into a spacious area or circus, designed to have been the centre of eight ways, which were to have led to the following points:—the first, straight forward through the city; the second obliquely through Bridewell Dock, where the Quay was to have commenced, and thence to Tower Hill; the third in an oblique direction, on the opposite side to Smithfield; the fourth straight towards the Thames; the fifth straight also, in an opposite direction, to Hatton-street, and Clerkenwell; the sixth straight westward, towards Temple Bar; the seventh obliquely to the walks of the Temple; and the eighth obliquely, also, towards Cursitor Alley.

Passing the valley of the Fleet which had been hitherto an offensive sewer, but then designed for a useful canal, over which there were to have been as many bridges as streets that led in its direction to the great street proceeding towards the site of Ludgate (which was not designed to have been restored, in the form of a prison, but to have been occupied by a triumphal arch in honour of Charles II. on account of his promoting the restoration of the City), it

was then to have separated into two of equal width, one of which was to have led to the south front of the Exchange; and in the point where these two streets were to have left a triangular area, of such large dimensions, as to contain within it the cathedral of St. Paul's.

From the north-east corner of St. Paul's Church yard, one branch of the great street was to have proceeded to the Royal Exchange, which was to have stood in its original site, freed from other buildings, and to have occupied the middle of the space included between two great streets, the one leading from the south front to Ludgate, and the other from the north front to Newgate, and afterwards over the canal to Holborn. In all the leading streets, the way was designed to have been adorned with Churches.

Such is an outline of the grand design which Sir Christopher Wren conceived for the restoration of London, and which was defeated by the illiberal spirit of the age to which it was proposed!

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Parliament Office, Jan. 29, 1818.

THE present year has opened with favourable reports, but attended with equivocal symptoms. In certain respects the chief sources of national prosperity have revived; in other respects the barometer of national indication has declined. But, the most important event of the month is the meeting of Parliament, which was opened by Commission, on Tuesday last, with the following Speech—a Speech which strongly marks the present situation of the kingdom; and has equally strong reference to the future.—When, before, was an Opening Speech delivered, not from Commissioners delegated by his Majesty but by Commissioners delegated by a Regent, acting in the Name and on the behalf of his Majesty?

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by His Royal Highness The Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great Concern that He is obliged to announce to you the Continuance of His Majesty's lamented indisposition.

THE Prince Regent is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the Affliction with which His Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely Death of His beloved and only Child The Princess Charlotte.

UNDER this awful Dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing Consolation to

the Prince Regent's Heart, to receive from all Descriptions of His Majesty's Subjects the most cordial Assurances both of their just Sense of the Loss which they have sustained, and of their Sympathy with His parental Sorrow: And, amidst his own Sufferings, His Royal Highness has not been unmiudful of the Effect which this sad Event must have on the Interests and future Prospects of the Kingdom.

WE are commanded to acquaint you, that The Prince Regent continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest Assurance of their friendly Disposition towards this Country, and of their Desire to maintain the general Tranquillity.

HIS Royal Highness has the Satisfaction of being able to assure you, that the Confidence which He has invariably felt in the Stability of the great Sources of our National Prosperity has not been disappointed.

THE Improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every Branch of our domestic Industry, and the present State of Public Credit, afford abundant Proof that the Difficulties under which the Country was labouring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary Causes.

So important a Change could not fail to withdraw from the Disaffected the principal Means of which they had availed themselves for the Purpose of fomenting a Spirit of Discontent, which unhappily led to Acts of Insurrection and Treason: And His Royal Highness entertains the most confident Expectation, that the State of Peace and Tranquillity to which the Country is now restored, will be maintained against all Attempts to disturb it, by the persevering Vigilance of the Magistracy, and by the Loyalty and good Sense of the People.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

THE Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the current Year to be laid before you.

HIS Royal Highness recommends to your continued Attention the State of the Public Income and Expenditure; and He is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the Revenue has been in a State of progressive Improvement in its most important Branches.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE are commanded by The Prince Regent to inform you, that He has concluded Treaties

with the Courts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, on the important Subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

HIS Royal Highness has directed that a Copy of the former Treaty should be immediately laid before you; and He will order a similar Communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the Ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

IN these Negotiations it has been His Royal Highness's Endeavour, as far as Circumstances would permit, to give Effect to the Recommendations contained in the joint Addresses of the Two Houses of Parliament: And His Royal Highness has a full Reliance on your Readiness to adopt such Measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the Engagement into which He has entered for that purpose.

THE Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the Deficiency which has so long existed in the Number of Places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing Population of the Country.

HIS Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important Subject to your early Consideration, deeply impressed, as He has no Doubt you are, with a just Sense of the many Blessings which this Country by the Favour of Divine Providence has enjoyed: and with the Conviction, that the Religious and Moral Habits of the People are the most sure and firm Foundation of National Prosperity.

If we compare the prices of the public funds with what they were at the opening of the last Session of Parliament, undoubtedly the rise is very great; and it must be added, that the difference does not appear to have been effected by the aid of aliens, or by the artificial contrivances of the alert and knowing. Certainly the abundance of money, for a time, was the *primum mobile* in this alteration;—although, at another time, and in the present month, money was, during a momentary pressure, worth double, or treble, its legal interest. For, it so happened, that the merchants, foreseeing the additional duty on Sugar, found themselves obliged to raise nearly a million of money *instantly*, by which they saved almost a hundred thousand pounds.

But since that pressure is in some degree over, the Stocks have continued to droop; and we observe with pleasure, in the speech from the throne, that no exter-

nal change of measures can be pointed out as the cause. In our last report we hinted at the conjectural causes, which we have reason to think have really had their effect; they are not yet public; but, as we said then, so say we still, "the learned, it is shrewdly thought, are playing a double game: they foresee something likely to affect the value of the English Stocks,"—this hint has been justified.

But, the Funds were at a price above their real value:—*that* is true enough. Neither are they yet settled at their real value; and perhaps may not; as speculation, which has put a specious value on them, will certainly not leave them to their natural state.

In a short time we shall be better able to form an opinion on the different branches of our national income which have lately increased: and these will guide our judgment. For, it is evident, on a moment's reflection, that some branches may increase, yet the prosperity of the nation may diminish: for instance, the profits on numerous bankruptcies, on fines levied from the subject, on certain injudicious taxes; they augment the national receipts; but, at a dreadful expense.

We have already hinted at the measures taken to restore, as far as may be, the line of descent, now broken by an Act of Providence. There would be considerable indelicacy in enlarging on this subject: we cannot be misunderstood; and the rest we must leave to time and events.

The foreign connexions of Britain have given occasion to treaties of no common import. No ingenious mind can rest with satisfaction on an agreement made professedly in favour of humanity, to which a bribe must be added as a *douceur*. Spain agrees to abolish the Slave Trade;—but—for this Britain must pay four hundred thousand pounds!! Has the reader forgot, that this same Spain, which is too poor to abrogate this scourge of humanity for nothing, was rich enough to purchase half a dozen ships and frigates lately, from a Northern Power? Has the reader forgot that we hinted at a mode of payment for these ships, that would—aye, that it would—not that we presume to suppose the employment of this four hundred thousand pounds, for—O, dear! no: not a word of *that*: we merely had a sort of a distant, round about, circumlocutory conjecture, as it were—that's all; and so Britain may pay the price; if she pleases.

But, this we say in terms easily understood; that the nation which condescends to accept a *bribe*—we believe the Jesuits call it a *gratification*—for doing a right

action; is *lost*. If the act be right in itself; let it be done openly, candidly, purely; but, if it be wrong in itself, no pecuniary consideration can make it right. Let our readers watch the event: if Spain from the date of this transaction rises in character and esteem in the political world then have we mistaken wisdom for cunning, and the petty tricks of the ephemeral politician for the sagacity of a truly enlightened Statesman.

As to France, we can do little more than report what we have already said: we know so well the essential difference between the French public and the English, that our conviction is not to be shaken, that what might suit one very well, will not suit the other. We are very little satisfied, though often greatly amused, with the comments of our learned countrymen on French affairs; of which we have had, not merely enough—but to use an Irish expression, "t'other side of enough," for some months past.

We do not think that the army of observation is coming home.—We do not think that Prussia will immediately touch vast sums of French money.—We do not think that France is in that state which her ministers say: nor in that state which the Jacobins say. We believe that the *ci-devant* Emperor Nap. would like much to come over and see what state it is in: that he sends his emissaries, because he cannot come himself; and that his friends deserve to be well taken care of, by all who have seen enough of revolutions—re-revolutions—and counter-revolutions:—Robespierre, to wit.

The Emperor of Austria will oblige us by taking no notice of our omission of him, in this paper; and the Emperor of Russia, whose report describes as intent on making all his subjects free men; will pardon our wishing for further information before we judge on his plan. Sweden, however, has lately revealed so much of the extent of her difficulties as may enable us to foresee some delay in their solution. The Crown Prince and his son, protest they have done their utmost, which may be true; but like other truths, may not satisfy those who think what they had been previously done, were the causes which rendered those measures ineffectual.

It is possible that the events of distant Provinces are now as interesting to Europe as those of many parts of Europe itself: the differences between Spain and Portugal, in America, were not of a kind to be easily adjusted; or to be slightly passed over. The exertions making by Spain, and countenanced by other powers, to retain the

dominion over her American colonies, are not despicable; but, we presume to think that the ultimate event depends on other causes. No doubt, the King has a natural interest there: why not?—but, he has to contend with Jacobins, sent over to promote insurrection!—the most sacred of duties!!

The example of the Anglo-American Colonies, is too near, and too striking, to be lost on the insurgent Spaniards. They have copied the example; and will, no doubt, improve on it. The character of their leaders may advance, or retard, the general cause, in places under their command; but, that Spain will retain during the nineteenth century, the same countries under her dominion as she did during the eighteenth, is not the opinion of the well-informed, in general. Whether a return to this obedience would be a benefit to the colonies, and to mankind, at large, is a question of a totally different nature.

North America continues her schemes of aggrandizement. Strange, surely! that the event should be so totally hidden from the eyes of her discerning Statesmen!—but, what must happen, must also be prepared for; and the previous steps are as necessary to the issue of the whole, as the last exertion, the last act, and the last determination.

America sighs after the Floridas. Whoever possesses the Floridas commands the West India Islands. America sighs after the West India Islands: Whoever can deprive Britain of these, so far enfeebles her maritime strength: America sighs after the enfeebling of her maritime strength:—and what then?

But, America is not destined as we hope and trust, to effect the destruction of the Old Country. Envy it, she may: destroy it?—No. Before that day arrives, the too extensive dominions of the United States will meet the fate that awaits them; and it will be recollected, that what America herself would not foresee for herself, others foresaw, for her. She is not destined to rule the world. To say the truth, the office of ruling the world could it be concentrated in one power, were a truly thankless office; and much better do we wish America, herself, and the world also, than to see her installed in a dignity so flattering, perhaps, but certainly so uneasy, and so galling.

The happiness of the Society over which a man of intellect is called to preside, is the object nearest his heart: it is not to be accomplished by indulging the delusive speculations of Ambition; nor by adding province to province, or kingdom to kingdom; let those whom it concerns well weigh this hint, and—BE WISE IN TIME.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Jan. 20, 1818.

THERE can be no question on the propriety of seating a metropolis on a large and navigable river, and, if possible, at an accessible distance from the sea. The numerous conveniences for obtaining the supplies demanded by a crowded population confirm and justify the principle. Nevertheless, like every thing else, in the world, this has its disadvantage, also; for, if the wind continue long in one point, and that point unfavourable to the navigation, the supplies on which the population has depended become precarious; and those who are best informed, experience most anxiety on the subject.

This situation of things occurs much oftener in the Port of London, during the winter season, than the public are aware of: and it is well for the general subsistence, that there are persons who have usually considerable stocks of Corn, on hand, which they dispose of on a moderate rise of price. It is well, also, that there usually are great stores on ship-board waiting only for a change of wind, to come to market, the knowledge of which, with the anticipation of a loaded market on their arrival, prevents prices from rising to that unreasonable height, to which the avarice and speculation of some dealers would excite them. They know, that if they keep back from selling in hope of higher prices, too long, that their golden dream may vanish.

In nothing, perhaps, is this more conspicuous than in the supply of corn by sea; for so much of that article as comes down the river, or is forwarded by internal navigation, is more certain, taking the year through, yet these channels of conveyance are occasionally frozen up; and great is the inconvenience felt in consequence. The present winter has not manifested such rigour as to justify these remarks to their full extent; yet, the wind has continued sufficiently long in one quarter, to cause much delay in the arrivals of vessels from sea, and this delay has given occasion to a rise in the market, and to a rapidity of sale, for a good article, at that rise.—

The buyers evinced great reluctance; but their hesitation was useless; they, therefore, bought at the price, but sparingly; trusting to the events of a few more days, when abundance may be poured in, and they may take their choice freely, and deliberately.

Such is the effect of one season on one commodity; and report states that the effect of season on another commodity, and

that, too, appertaining to provision, is not less sensible. As one of the reasons for the scarcity of prime BEEF in the provision market, it is affirmed, that the weather during the proper time for curing, was unfavourable: hence the operation was attended with much uncertainty; and perfect samples are scarce.

The consequence is, and is expected to continue, that the holders of prime parcels demand an increased price; and if it be true, that "a great proportion of the Beef is thus unfortunate, they will certainly realize their demands. The quantity of inferior, is thus increased, by what should have ranked in the first class; and it is thought, that the difference of price will be little or nothing, in favour of this second kind, of which there seems at present to be no deficiency.

In the mean while, the demand for Pork continues steady; and the holders persuade themselves that the present currency will maintain itself. New Bacon is not in brisk request; yet the prices shew no symptoms of decline; as to Old Bacon, that is hardly looked at. If no greater arrivals of BUTTER should take place than the winds have lately allowed, the article is likely to justify the opinion of those who look forward to a rising market. London is so favourably situated for receiving supplies by land, that let the winds blow from what point they may, the country around it will always find means to send up a prodigious mass of the necessities of life, for every form of consumption.

If we direct our attention to the supplies furnished from abroad, we must report that the market for SUGAR from having been somewhat flat, has taken a turn, and the unwillingness to purchase for home consumption has given way. The country trade has certainly revived, since the beginning of the year; and as the prices had somewhat declined from that height to which speculation had raised them, the contending parties, meaning buyer and seller, have met on more equal terms, and much business has lately been done. It is supposed, that not less than four thousand hogsheads of Sugar, have been delivered from the warehouses, in the course of a week past, almost all for home consumption.

When this demand has been supplied a slackness must be expected; as this is not the season for extensive exportation, and the home trade will not instantly repeat its enquiries. Refined goods have somewhat felt this already: they have been up; they are now a degree lower; and, probably, may descend a trifle further, yet; but, in proportion as the year advances this will

be less sensible, and the refiners will find an additional set of customers come to their market. What Foreign Sugars are in the country have lately been enquired after; which is a symptom in their favour.

We ought not to close this article without noticing the late great payments to the Custom House of the *Duties on Sugar*; amounting to above 800,000*l.* in the course of a few days. The occasion of this payment was the certain rise in the duty, of three shillings per cwt. according to the average price at which Sugars had been sold for a certain time back. The Merchants could calculate this as well as the Custom House; and they found that to take out their Sugars by paying 27*s.* duty, was much more to their advantage, than a few days' more convenience, at the duty of 30*s.*

Now, it has been said, that this is an accidental increase of the Customs; but, the reader will recollect, that it is no more than the natural effect of the warehousing system; and that in fact, these duties, ought to have made a part of the Custom House revenues, long ago, under the old management of that national establishment. It is, therefore, the effect of accommodation, of payment delayed, and then poured into the national coffers in one vast remittance.

The necessity for raising so great a sum of money, for one purpose, the annual closure of the Bank of Hamburgh (which every year takes fifteen days of non-payments, in which to examine its accounts) during which time, applications more than usual are made to the Bank of England, for *foreign service*, really, though not ostensibly, together with the preparations for the expected loan now negotiating in behalf of the French Government, and a certain part of the English Stocks being shut, altogether occasion such a pressure for money, that it was *worth any price*, as the phrase is, for a short time, and some have affirmed, that double even treble the legal interest was made of it, during the few days in which this pressure was the most urgent.

To return to our immediate subject:—A late extensive sale of COTTON at the India House has fully supplied those who intended to deal in it. It is true they have been asking a profit on their purchase, but at length have, in some instances, parted with their purchases without profit; or in others have met with extremely polite negotiations. The fact is, that further supplies are at hand; some of them are expected to be offered for sale, quickly; others are on the point of arriving; so that the inducements to wait, are much stronger than those to purchase. Such is the state of the

London market; the market at Liverpool is certainly lower, and likely to continue so; not so much, perhaps, from any want of fair demand, as from an abundance in the hands of those who are willing to sell.

CORREX has rather been looking upward of late; and high prices have been asked for some sorts. Part of this, no doubt, may be attributed to the devastation occasioned by the late tremendous hurricane in the West Indies; which, however, does not appear to have extended its rage so widely as was at first reported; though its violence was beyond conception where it did extend. It has levelled to the ground houses, plantations, property in every shape; but the proportion this bears to the whole production of the islands, is not such as to have affected the market in any unreasonable or excessive degree.

A quantity of East India RICE, reported to be very extensive, contributes essentially to keep down the market for that article; and though Carolina unites more voices in its favour than any other, yet the price at which it will be bought, freely, always bears some proportion to the prices of other kinds. Those who have sold at late prices have done wisely; this is the prevailing opinion; and is likely to be justified by events.

FRUIT has had its demand; and has mostly come to a good market: but as Christmas is over, plum-puddings have seen their best days; and though not inconsistent with genuine taste, are nevertheless somewhat less busily enquired after as articles of fashion.

RUM, BRANDY and HOLLANDS, may be reported languid. Rum seems to be somewhat reviving; but not enough to make the smallest impression on the market. The enquiries have rather affected the middling qualities; but, the actual sales, have as yet, borne but a small proportion to them. Brandy and Geneva, find few purchasers at the present prices: the expectations which had been raised on these articles have not been realized; and there are speculators who will have cause to remember their too easy confidence in reports, plausible, perhaps, but requiring as well confirmation as consideration.

The demand for OIL, concerning which commodity we have had occasion to drop several observations—has certainly slackened; while that for TALLOW has revived. The prices of Oils have in consequence given way; what has been up at £65, and £70 demanded, may now be bought at £56, even Sperm, itself is rather giving way, though the scanty supply of that kind is

well known. It is well known, also, that the supply of Tallow is far from abundant; and dealers who have engaged to deliver at certain periods must make good their engagements—as a point of honour, as well as credit.

Perhaps we ought to congratulate the inhabitants of the Metropolis on the supply of COALS which they have hitherto enjoyed at a moderate price. The winter has advanced thus far, without pressing on the stock more than usual; and without excessively pressing on the pocket of the consumer. We have known the month of January a period of severe trial, in which neighbour borrowed of neighbour and friend of friend; the dealers could supply none; and what little might be happened on, by good fortune, bore a price so enormous, that even the wealthy were startled, and bought—not by the Chaldron, but by the sack.

The Average Prices of Corn, for the week ending Jan. 10. 1818.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Wheat 85s. 6d. | Rye 51s. 0d. |
| Barley 45s. 8d. | Oats 28s. 5d. |
| Beans 51s. 2d. | Peas 51s. 9d. |

Average price of Sugar in last Saturday's Gazette, 49s. 11½d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—On account of the mildness of the season, many of the best Agriculturists in this County have begun to plough for beans and peas; which is indeed the only present employment in the fields, they could have recourse to, and, no doubt, should the weather continue open the seed will soon be consigned to the ground.

The frost has been so trifling that very little manure has been carried on the ground. The wheat plants still look well; and more general fall plants were never known; which, though pleasing as an anticipation, yet, nothing but time can determine the result. Clover seed both white and red, rise to but little. The growing crop of tares promises an ample supply for the spring. Turnips are generally good; particularly the Swedish, and of both sorts the growers are now laying up stores in sheds for later use. The price both of lean and fat stock appears to be getting higher. Potatoes are plentiful; and sell lower than they usually have done at this time of the year.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with their Attornies.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 27.

Baker J. Lowbridge and G. Baker, Leeds, wool, len cloth manufacturers. Sol. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

Davis J. Somerset, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Sandy's and Co. Crane court, Fleet street.
 Elliott J. Bristol, coal factor, broker. *Sol.* Orme, Clement's inn chambers.
 Lind T. Stafford, carpenter. *Sol.* Barbor, Fetter lane.
 Henzel J. H. Durham, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow church yard.
 Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Mason P. Derby, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Shiffner G. Cornhill, insurance broker. *Sols.* Abbott and Co. Mark lane.
 Watson G. Yorks. butcher. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's inn fields.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 17.

Davis Charles, of Southampton row, Bloomsbury, cabinet maker. Ethell Thomas, late of Birmingham, Warwickshire, upholder. Green Robert, Manchester, Lancashire, iron-liquor maker. Hillier Henry, London, victualler. Leigh Joseph the younger, Manchester, Lancashire, calico printer. Mackenzie Kenneth Cockerill, London, merchant. Russell Clement Taylor, Boxley, Kent, paper maker. Sweet Martha, Taunton St Mary Magdalen, Somersetshire, innkeeper and vintner. Tickner George Portsea, house carpenter and builder.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 30.

Gibbon Thomas, Stretford, near Manchester, pork dealer. *Sol.* Murrow, Liverpool, and Castle street, Holborn.
 Poole William, Leicester, hosier. *Sol.* Edmunds and Jeyes, Chancery lane.
 Tomlinson J. Worcester, d and ch. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell court.
 Willis G. Bath, upholsterer. *Sols.* Young, Charlotte row, Mansion house.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 20.

Blomfield John, Commercial road, plumber and glazier. Carlisle John, St. Ann's Mill, Newcastle upon Tyne, miller. Fereday Samuel, R Smith, and J Fisher, Staffordshire, bankers. Hickman J, Birmingham, plater. Hulett W. Builwas, Shropshire, farmer, and maltster. Knight J. and T Ashby, Gough square, fancy feather manufacturers. Saywell J. Maclesfield, R Kirkman, Wood st, Cheapside, silk manufacturers. Smith W. South Shields, sail maker. Stevens W. and J W Woodstock, Brighthelm. stone, stationers.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 3.

Brewer N. W. Salford, Lancaster, corn dealer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
 Clark W. Sheffield, builder. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.
 Ellis Evans, Manchester, Builder. *Sols.* Adlington, Bedford row.
 Gray R. Norwich, broker. *Sol.* Pool, Gray's Inn square.
 Harvey G. Lane End, draper. *Sols.* Warnford, Throgmorton street.
 Nevill W. Derby, cheese factor. *Sols.* Lang and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Swainson J. Miner row, East Smithfield, slop seller. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick square.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 24.

S. Bennet, Bath, Broker. J. Boardman the younger, and J. Alsop, Manchester, dealers in twist and weft. R. Dickenson and J. Dickenson, Clerkenwell, brewers. W. Hall, Halifax, money scrivener. J. Hobson, Manchester, brazier. J. Knapp, Gracechurch street, victualler.

J. Richardson, Great Helen's, merchant. J. Ripley, Lancaster, merchant. J. Rope, Shore-ditch, hosier. R. Warth, Leverington, miller. W. Roden, Warwickshire, currier.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Jan. 6.

Howell J. and B. Howell, Blackfriars road, linen drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

Akers Joseph, late of Charles st. City road, corn dealer. *Sol.* Hull, Chiswell street, Finsbury square.
 Harrison Joseph, Manchester, gun maker. *Sols.* Cunliff and Kay, Manchester.
 Holroyde James, Halifax, merchant. *Sols.* Beckett Noble street, Foster lane.
 Lea Isaac, late of Nantwich, Chester, coal dealer. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.
 Macmichael William, Bristol, merchant. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Bread street.
 Matthews William, Usk, Monmouth, money scrivener. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's inn.
 Stanfield James, Stockport, butcher. *Sol.* Parker, Norfolk street, Strand.
 Starkey William, Gutter lane, Cheapside. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Wright Phillip, Pilgrim Brewhouse, Kenning-lane, brewer. *Sol.* Coore, Austinfriars.
 Wright Edward, Stafford, ale-house keeper. *Sols.* Collins and Co. Stafford.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 27.

W. Allam, Reading, barge builder. Booth G. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, ship owner. J. I. Brandon, Church street, Spitalfields, merchant. T Eady, Woolwich, horse dealer. J. Gibbons, Cheltenham, ironmonger. J. Harvard, Chiswell street, china man. J. Jollie, Carlisle, book printer. J. Knight and T. Ashby, Gough square, fancy feather manufacturers. T. Leach, Salisbury, wine and spirit dealer. J. Robson, Little Britain, Aldersgate street, stable keeper. J. Roberts, Wood street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer. F. Sawyer, Clopton, hay jobber, & farmer. J. Thompson, Warwickshire, linen draper and dealer in spirits.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 10.

Adamson E. Liverpool, Tobacconist. *Sol.* Chester, Staple inn.
 Favenc G. Copthall court, bill broker. *Sol.* Peterson, Old Broad street.
 Hadley T. G. Jacob street, Bermondsey, baker. *Sol.* Cottle, Basinghall street.
 Thomas D. Carmarthen, grocer. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's inn square.
 Watts and Bush, Bristol, ivory black manufacturers. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. bread street.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 31.

J. Appleton, Leeds, merchant. J. Astell, Leicester, butcher. J. Ayling, Chertsey, saddler. W. Ball, Frome Selwood, clothier. C. Chester, Liverpool, auctioneer. J. Evans, Tottenham court road, linen draper. G. Fothergill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship owner. W. Fifth, Liversedge, clothier. R. Frisby, Leicester, horse dealer. W. Kent, Upper Russel st. Bermondsey, Spanish leather dresser. M. Morgan, Newport, shopkeeper. H. Morse, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, cabinet maker. W. Smith, Long Acre, spring blind maker. E. Turner, Great Sherstone, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Jan. 13.

Marshall W. Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker.

BANKRUPTS.

Burgess H. Birmingham, factor. *Sol.* Tooke, Gray's inn.

Hewlett W. Gloucester, farmer. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's inn square.
 Hockley D. and W. S. Hall, Brook street, Holborn, working goldsmiths. *Sol.* Taylor, Gray's inn.
 Oliver J. Newington-causeway, cordwainer. *Sol.* Castle, Cursitor street.
 Redmayne T. P. Lancaster, linen draper. *Sol.* Blacklock, Serjeant's inn.
 Turner F. Doncaster, cordwainer. *Sol.* King, Castle street.
 Wigney G. A. and G. Seymour, Chichester, grocer. *Sol.* Hume, Gray's inn.
 Williams D. Carmarthen, currier. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty street.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 3.

J. W. Blackmore, Devonshire, banker. W. Booth, Hull Bridge, merchant. J. Brook, Huddersfield, bookseller. D. Devonshire, Old street, Goswell street, jeweller. E. Fletcher, the younger, Liverpool, ironfounder. G. Potbury, Sidmouth, upholsterer. A. Samuda, Bury st. Saint Mary-axe, broker. G. M. Thurkle, New street square, Fetter lane, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 17

Child R. Berks. farmer. *Sol.* Hamilton, Berwick street, Soho.
 Dellow J. Shadwell, basket maker. *Sol.* Vincent, Bedford street, Bedford square.
 Elliot J. Middlesex, baker. *Sol.* Wilks, Finsbury place.
 Haslam J. Calico printer, Cheshire. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
 Haywood T. and J. Powsey, Newington, horse-dealer. *Sol.* Williams and Co. Blackman street, Southwark.
 Hilliar H. Westminster, umbrella maker. *Sol.* Cooke, Woodbridge House, Clerkenwell.
 Proctor G. optician, Birmingham. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
 Scott R. Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Chester, Staple inn.
 Shuttleworth J. Warwick, wine merchant. *Sols.* Scott and Son, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.
 Trout T. London, linen draper. *Sol.* Willmott, Crown court, Threadneedle street.
 Thompson E. Durham, farmer. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden.
 Walker W. and J. Middlesex, broker. *Sol.* Chippenhall, Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Wart H. Van, Birmingham, merchant. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. Newman street.
 Wills G. London, wine merchant. *Sols.* Wadson and Co. Austin friars.
 Woods W. Mary le bone, linen draper. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta street, Covent Garden.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 7.

W. J. Beard, Princes st. Cavendish square, smith. G. Buckridge, Berkshire, timber merchant. R. Chadwick, the younger, Yorkshire, spirit merchant. J. Chrisp, Tower street, merchant. J. Huson, New street, Bishopsgate, bricklayer. W. Hutchinson, St. John street, cheesemonger. J. Latham, Romsey, brewer. T. H. Lloyd, Croydon, clothier. S. T. Stephen, Leather lane, Holborn, bookseller. T. Nash, Buckinghamshire, brewer. D. Pattinson, Carlisle, brewer. D. Preston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, porter merchant. S. Williams, the elder, Gloucestershire, horse dealer. W. Wilson, Lancashire, tanner.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, Jan. 20.

Ainsworth R. and W. Davies, Lancashire, whist-ers.
 Martin P. Oxford street, book-seller.

Steele R. Bristol, druggist.
 Stephens J. Collingwood street, Blackfriars road, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPSEDED.

Lawes L. Southampton, horse dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Cliffe C. Commercial road, victualler. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall street.
 Cooke B. Lancaster, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.
 Day J. Bridge road, auctioneer. *Sol.* Hughes, Dean street, Fetter lane.
 Handley W. Derby, miller. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's inn.
 Marshall J. Manchester, draper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Nash J. Haverfordwest, linen draper. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New inn.
 Nye J. Tunbridge, baker. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford row.
 Pilkington J. Preston, grocer. *Sol.* John street, Bedford row.
 Powis J. Tottenham court road, builder. *Sol.* M'Duff, Castle street, Holborn.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 10.

J. Amis, Little Britain, fishmonger. J. Booth, and E. Caunce, Lancashire, dealers in spirituous liquors. J. J. Downes, Whitechapel road, harness maker. C. Elliott, Tiverton, inn keeper. J. Fourman, the younger, Leicestershire, hosier. W. Mosgrove, Houghton, surgeon. S. Pegler, Gloucestershire, linen draper. G. Stead, Aldermanbury, cheesemonger. T. Weightman, Lincolnshire, miller.

BANKRUPTS, Feb. 24

Dawks T. Bath, horse dealer. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's court.
 Legeyt J. Hereford, farmer. *Sol.* Pewtress, Gray's inn.
 Lloyd W. the younger, Thames street, slop-seller. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Nelson J. Beverley. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's inn square.
 Ollerton R. Bradford, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Vezard and Co. Lincoln's inn.
 Peckton W. Liverpool, timber merchant. *Sol.* Blackstone, Temple.
 Powis R. Grosvenor street, Veterinary surgeon. *Sol.* Hooper, Mansion House place.
 Sanders J. Chichester, grocer. *Sol.* Few, Henrietta street.
 Strachan R. and R. Stubbs, Cheapside, warehousemen. *Sol.* Ponton, Cheapside.
 Tordern T. Bristol, dealer and chapman. *Sol.* King, Serjeants' inn.
 Tump J. and T. Hargroves, Fore street, hat manufacturers. *Sol.* Phipps, Basinghall street.
 Watmough J. Liverpool, joiner. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
 Utting J. H. Norwich, upholsterer. *Sols.* Pole and Co. Gray's inn square.
 Woolsey W. Great Mary le bone street, haberdasher. *Sol.* Newbon, St. Andrew's hill, Doctors' Commons.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 14.

G. Harding, J. Hassall, and T. Overton, Liverpool, brewers. W. Rowntree, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. R. Spickernell, Seven oaks, innkeeper. W. Sutton, Woolwich, baker. A. Aaron, Plymouth dock, silversmith. T. Hindle, Blackburn, Lancashire, grocer. A. and M. Drew, Godalming and Camberwell, milliners. J. Cole, Plymouth, ropemaker. T. Waddell, Bow lane, warehouseman. J. Setree, John street, Holborn, money scrivener.

PRICES CURRENT, Jan. 20, 1817.

| | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| American pot-ash, per cwt | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto pearl | 3 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 |
| Barilla | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal. | 0 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Camphire, refined .. lb. | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto unrefined .. cwt. | 13 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Cochineal, fine black, lb. | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto, East-India | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| Coffee, fine bond .. cwt. | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto ordinary | 4 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto Jamaica | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto Smyrna | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto East-India | 0 | 1 | 2½ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Currents, Zant .. cwt. | 5 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Elephants' Teeth | 22 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Scrivelloes | 25 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, Riga .. ton | 82 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Galls, Turkey .. cwt. | 18 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Geneva, Holl. bond gal. | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Ditto, English | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt. | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemp, Riga, .. ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Indigo, Caraccas .. lb. | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Ditto East-India | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Iron British bars .. ton | 13 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Swed. 2nd sort | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead in pigs .. fod | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto red .. ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto white .. ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Logwood .. ton | 8 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. | 5 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 0 |
| Mahogany .. ft. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Florence, ½ chest | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto whale | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto spermaceti .. ton | 120 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt. | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Raisins, bloom .. cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Rice, Carolina bond | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Rum, Jamaica bond gal. | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9 |
| Ditto Leeward Island | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Silk, thrown, Italian, lb. | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Silk, raw, .. Ditto | 1 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Tallow, Russia, white | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto .. yellow | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Tar, Stockholm .. bar. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Tin in blocks .. cwt. | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco, Maryland, lb. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| Ditto Virginia | 0 | 0 | 6½ | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Wax, Guinea .. cwt. | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Whale-fins (Green) ton | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wine : | | | | | | |
| Red Port, bond pipe | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Lisbon | 38 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Madeira | 55 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Mountain | 28 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Calcavella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Sherry | 28 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Claret | 15 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 |

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Jan. 20.

| Canals. | £. | s. | £. | s. |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|
| Chesterfield Div. 5' | 102 | — | — | — |
| Coventry (Div. 441.) | 900 | — | 920 | — |
| Croydon | 4 | 10 | — | — |
| Crinan | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Ellesmere and Chester (D.41.) | — | 0 | — | — |
| Grand Junction .. (Div. 61.) | 218 | — | — | — |
| Grand Surry | 50 | — | — | — |
| Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51. | 99 | — | — | — |
| Huddersfield | — | — | — | — |
| Kennett and Avon | 24 | — | — | — |
| Leeds and Liverpool (Div 101.) | 250 | — | 255 | — |
| Lancaster | 19 | 5 | — | — |
| Oxford | 615 | — | — | — |
| Peakforest | 63 | — | 61 | 10 |
| Stratford & Avon | 5 | — | 8 | — |
| Thames and Medway | 29 | — | — | — |

Docks.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---|---|---|
| Commercial Div. 51. | 80 | — | — | — |
| East India | 170 | — | — | — |
| London | 83 | — | — | — |
| West India Div. 101. | — | — | — | — |

Insurance Companies.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----|----|---|
| Albion | 500 sh. £50 pd. | 51 | — | — |
| County | — | — | — | — |
| Eagle | 50 5pd. | 2 | 2 | — |
| Globe | Div. 61. | 130 | — | — |
| Hope | 50 5pd. | 4 | — | — |
| Imperial | 500 50pd. | 82 | — | — |
| London Fire | — | 27 | — | — |
| London Ship | — | 22 | — | — |
| Royal Exchange .. Div. 10. | 264 | — | — | — |
| Rock | 20...2pd. | 4 | 14 | 6 |
| Union Fire Life 1001. 20 pd. | 27 | — | — | — |

Water Works.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Grand Junction | 58 | 10 | — | — |
| London Bridge Div. 31. | 10s | 52 | 10 | 60 |
| Manchester and Salford | 42 | — | — | — |
| Portsmouth and Farlington | 50 | 10 | 10 | — |
| Ditto (New) 50 .. Div. 6. | 32 | 10 | — | — |
| South London | 20 | — | — | — |
| West Middlesex ... 100 | 46 | 10 | — | — |

Bridges.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|---|---|
| Southwark | 60 | — | — | — |
| Waterloo | 13 | 10 | — | — |
| Ditto Old Annuities 60 all pd. | 50 | — | — | — |
| Ditto New do 40 sh. all pd. | 32 | — | — | — |
| Vauxhall Bonds 97 pd | 38 | — | — | — |

Literary Institutions.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|---|---|
| London, 75 gs. | 51 | — | — | — |
| Russel 25 gs. | 12 | — | — | — |
| Surry 30 gs. | 9 | 10 | — | — |

Mines.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|---|----|
| British Copper Comp. 100 sh. | — | — | — | — |
| Beeralstone Lead and Silver.. | 10 | 5 | — | — |
| Butspill | 10pd. | — | — | — |
| Great Hewas | 15 pd | 10 | — | 11 |

Roads.

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Highgate Archway | 6 | 6 | — | — |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|

Miscellaneous.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|----|---|
| Auction Mart | 20 | — | — | — |
| Five per cent. City Bonds .. | 107 | — | — | — |
| Chelsea .. 10 sh. Div. 12. | — | — | — | — |
| Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p | 30 | — | 33 | — |
| Lon. Flour Comp. 14pd. | — | — | — | — |
| East London .. 100l. sh. | — | — | — | — |
| Gas Light and Coke Company | 72 | — | 70 | — |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| | 8 o'clock | Noon. | 11 o'clock | Height of | Dryness |
|---------|-----------|-------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Morning | | Night. | Baromet. | by Leslie's |
| | | | | Inches. | Hygrom. |
| Dec. 21 | 32 | 37 | 34 | 29.40 | 9 Cloudy |
| 22 | 31 | 35 | 35 | ,45 | 12 Fair |
| 23 | 28 | 35 | 30 | ,46 | 12 Cloudy |
| 24 | 28 | 34 | 31 | ,70 | 14 Fair |
| 25 | 29 | 36 | 29 | ,90 | 17 Fair |
| 26 | 27 | 33 | 32 | 30.09 | 15 Fair |
| 27 | 32 | 40 | 38 | 29.68 | 7 Fair |
| 28 | 40 | 40 | 32 | ,70 | 6 Fair |
| 29 | 21 | 33 | 35 | 30.10 | 10 Fair |
| 30 | 35 | 43 | 38 | 29.92 | 0 Rain |
| 31 | 27 | 29 | 28 | ,92 | 0 Foggy |
| Jan. 1 | 27 | 32 | 30 | ,91 | 6 Fair |
| 2 | 35 | 36 | 32 | ,90 | 0 Cloudy |
| 3 | 28 | 36 | 37 | ,49 | 0 Snow |
| 4 | 39 | 45 | 37 | ,42 | 0 Fair |
| 5 | 45 | 45 | 36 | ,40 | 0 Rain |
| 6 | 35 | 42 | 35 | 30.00 | 12 Fair |
| 7 | 42 | 46 | 47 | 29.90 | 2 Cloudy |
| 8 | 39 | 44 | 39 | 30.20 | 16 Fair |
| 9 | 40 | 47 | 47 | 29.85 | 0 Rain |
| 10 | 47 | 52 | 50 | ,75 | 0 Cloudy |
| 11 | 49 | 49 | 46 | ,70 | 0 Rain |
| 12 | 39 | 44 | 47 | ,95 | 9 Cloudy |
| 13 | 47 | 53 | 47 | ,72 | 0 Rain |
| 14 | 47 | 46 | 48 | ,75 | 0 Rain |
| 15 | 47 | 54 | 47 | ,59 | 0 Cloudy |
| 16 | 47 | 52 | 50 | ,75 | 14 Cloudy |
| 17 | 40 | 43 | 37 | ,80 | 24 Fair |
| 18 | 27 | 41 | 36 | ,90 | 27 Fair |
| 19 | 29 | 42 | 36 | 30.43 | 21 Fair |
| 20 | 34 | 44 | 36 | ,15 | 29 Fair |

London Premiums of Insurance.

| |
|--|
| Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, &c. 15s. 9d. to 20 Africa, 2gs. |
| Amelia Island, 0gs. to 0gs. |
| American States, 4gs. to 5gs. |
| Belfast, Cork, Dublin, 20s. to 30s. |
| Brazils, 35s. to 2 gs. |
| Wamburgh, &c. 3gs. to 4gs. |
| Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto, 30s. |
| Canada |
| Cape of Good Hope, 2½gs. |
| Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. 2½gs. |
| East-India (Co. ships) 3gs. to 3½gs. |
| — out and home, 7gs. |
| France, 20s. to 30s. |
| Gibraltar, 30s. |
| Gottenburgh, 0gs. |
| Greenland, out and home, gs. |
| Holland, 30s. to 40s. |
| Honduras, &c. 2½gs. to 3gs. |
| Jamaica, 2gs. |
| Leeward Islands, 25s. to 30s. |
| Madeira, 30s. |
| Malta, Italian States, &c. 2gs. |
| Malaga, 30s. to 2gs. |
| Newfoundland |
| Portsmouth, Falmouth, Plymouth, 15s. 9d. |
| River Plate, 3gs. |
| Southern Fishery, out and home, 10gs. |
| Stockholm, Petersburg, Riga, &c. 0gs. to 0gs. |

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

| |
|---|
| The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 4s. 4d |
| The Half ditto ditto 8 11 2 2 |
| The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5 1 1 |
| The half ditto ditto 2 2½ 0 6½ |

POTATOES.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Kidney..... 8 0 0 | Ox Nobles .. 7 0 0 |
| Champions .. 7 0 0 | Apple 7 0 0 |

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal

| | Beef | mut. | veal. | pork | lam |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1817. | 4 6 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 8 | 4 4 |
| Dec. 26 .. | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 4 4 |
| Jan. 2 .. | 4 4 | 5 4 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 5 0 |
| 9 .. | 4 8 | 5 6 | 6 4 | 5 4 | 5 0 |

SUGAR.

| |
|---|
| Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. .. 107s |
| Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 122s |
| Loaves, fine 122s |
| Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs. 113s |

COTTON TWIST.

| |
|--|
| Jan. 19. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 4d |
| — No. 120 6s. 7d |
| — 2d quality, No. 40 2s. 9d. |
| Discount—15 to 22 per cent. |

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

| | Sunderland. | Newcastle. |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Dec. 27. . . | 38s 0d to 44 0 | 40s 0d to 43 6 |
| Jan. 6. . . | 36s 3 37 9 | 36s 0d 40 9 |
| 13. . . | 35s 6 37 9 | 32s 6d 43 6 |
| 20. . . | 32s 6d 44 0 | 37s 6d 44 3 |

LEATHER.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Butts, 50 to 56lb. 23 | Calf Skins 30 to |
| Dressing Hides .. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 45lb. per doz. 23 |
| Crop hides for cut. 22 | Ditto 50 to 70.. — |
| Flat Ordinary .. 16 | Seals, Large.... — |
| SOAP; yellow, 96s.; mottled 104s.; curd 108 | |
| CANDLES; per doz. 11s. 6d.; moulds 12s. 6d. | |

Course of Exchange.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Bilboa 38 | Palermo, per oz 129d. |
| Amsterdam, us. 37-2 | Leghorn 501½ |
| Ditto at sight 36-8 | Genoa 47½ |
| Rotterdam 11-9 | Venice, 25 |
| Hamb. us. 2½ | 34 2 Naples 431½ |
| Altona us. 2 | 34-3 Lisbon 58½ |
| Paris, 3d. d. 24-20 | Oporto 50½ |
| Ditto, 2 us. 24-40 | Rio Janeiro 65 |
| Madrid 38½ | Dublin 8 |
| Cadiz, 38 | Cork 8½ |
| Agio Bank of Holland, 2 per cent. | |

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

| | Hay. | Straw. | Clover. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| Dec. 25.. | 4 15 0 | 2 0 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Jan. 1.. | 5 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| 8.. | 4 18 0 | 1 14 0 | 6 0 0 |
| 15.. | 5 0 0 | 2 0 0 | 6 10 0 |

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 22nd December, to 20th of January, 1818.

| | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. Consols. | Navy 5 p. Cent. | Irish 5 p. Cent. | Long An- nuities. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto An- nuities. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Excheq Bills. | Consols for Acc. |
|-------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1817. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | 292 | 82 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 108 1/2 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 99 | — | 24p | 83 1/2 |
| 23 | 289 | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | 20 3/4 | — | — | — | 99 | — | 22p | 82 1/2 |
| 24 | 285 | 80 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | 108 1/2 | — | 20 11-16 | 79 1/2 | — | — | 98 | — | 20p | 82 1/2 |
| 25 | Christmas Day. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 20p | 82 1/2 |
| 27 | St. John. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | — | 83 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 99 | — | 17p | 82 1/2 |
| 30 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 98 | — | 17p | 82 1/2 |
| 31 | 290 1/2 | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | 20 1/2 | 80 | — | — | 99 | — | 19p | 82 1/2 |
| 1818. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | — | 80 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 99 | — | 20p | 82 |
| 2 | 290 1/2 | 80 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 106 | 20 1/2 | 79 1/2 | — | — | 99 | — | 22p | 82 1/2 |
| 3 | 290 | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | 106 | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 99 | — | 21p | 82 1/2 |
| 5 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 99 | — | 23p | 83 |
| 6 | — | 84 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | — | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 101 | — | 22p | 83 1/2 |
| 7 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 98 1/2 | 106 1/2 | — | 20 1/2 | 80 1/2 | — | — | 104 | — | 25p | 83 |
| 9 | 291 1/2 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 106 1/2 | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 105 | — | 27p | 82 1/2 |
| 9 | 291 1/2 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 106 1/2 | — | 20 13-16 | — | — | — | 104 | — | 28p | 82 1/2 |
| 10 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | — | 105 | — | 28p | 82 1/2 |
| 12 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 106 1/2 | — | 20 15-16 | — | — | — | 104 | — | 29p | 82 1/2 |
| 13 | 292 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 21 | 80 | — | 243 1/2 | 106 | — | 29p | 82 1/2 |
| 14 | 290 1/2 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 108 | — | 30p | 82 1/2 |
| 15 | — | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 108 | — | 29p | 81 1/2 |
| 16 | 290 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | 20 1/2 | — | — | 242 1/2 | 109 | — | 29p | 81 1/2 |
| 17 | — | 80 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | 20 15-16 | — | — | — | — | — | 29p | 82 1/2 |
| 19 | 290 1/2 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 29p | 82 1/2 |
| 20 | 290 | 81 1/2 | — | 99 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | 21 15-16 | — | — | — | 108 | — | 28p | 81 1/2 |

IRISH FUNDS.

| | Irish Bank Stock. | Government De- benture 3 1/2 per cent. | Government Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. | Government De- benture 4 per cent. | Government Stock, 5 per cent. | Treasury Bills. | Grand Canal Stock. | Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent. | Grand Canal Loan, 6 per cent. | City Dublin Bonds. | Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent. | Omnium. |
|------|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Jan. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 274 1/2 | — | 95 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | — | 56 1/2 | — | 84 1/2 | 100 1/2 | — | — |
| 9 | 274 | — | 95 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | — | 56 1/2 | — | 84 1/2 | 100 1/2 | — | — |
| 10 | 273 | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 105 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17 | 269 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 104 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19 | 266 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 104 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | 99 1/2 | — | — |
| 20 | 268 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 104 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

AMERICAN FUNDS.

| | IN LONDON. | | | AT NEW YORK. | | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------------|---|---|
| | Dec. 30 | Jan. 9 | 20 | Nov. 28. | | |
| Bank Shares | 34 | — | 34 | 153 | — | — |
| 7 per cent. | 111 | — | — | 110 | — | — |
| Old 6 per cent. | — | 98 | 98 | 102 | — | — |
| New 6 per cent. | 105 | — | 104 1/2 | 106 1/2 | — | — |
| 3 per cent. | — | — | 72 | 71 | — | — |

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDSFrom Dec. 20, to
Jan. 19

| | 5 per Cent. consols | Bank Actions |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1817 | | |
| Dec. | fr. c. | fr. c. |
| 20 | 64 | 1475 |
| 22 | 64 | 1472 |
| 27 | 64 50 | 1440 |
| 29 | 64 75 | 1450 |
| 1818 | | |
| Jan. | | |
| 3 | 65 | 5 1455 |
| 5 | 95 | 51 1460 |
| 8 | 65 | 45 1497 |
| 10 | 65 | 70 1505 |
| 13 | 65 | 60 |
| 17 | 65 | 90 1545 |
| 19 | 65 | 60 1550 |

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.